

U.S. Congress showers gifts on Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional friends of Israel have tucked provisions that could be worth hundreds of millions of dollars into last minute money bills, with little or no public discussion.

The benefits, apparently intended to counterbalance gestures by the U.S. government for Egypt and Saudi Arabia, range from gifts of unneeded Defence Department equipment to a \$15-million refurbishing of Israel's port at Haifa.

President George Bush is seeing to forgive \$6.7 billion in military debts Egypt owes the United States, and has sought congressional permission to sell \$7.5 billion of weapons to the Saudis, with another \$14 billion expected to be requested in January.

The gestures, intended to reward both Arab countries for their cooperation in the Gulf crisis, have raised worries among Israel's supporters that the United States might be tilting away from its closest ally in the Middle East.

Spurred by those developments, backers of Israel put provisions into the defense and foreign aid appropriations bills for the fiscal year which began Oct. 1.

Many of the new benefits rep-

resent creative ways to quietly increase aid to Israel, already the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid, without budget impact.

One new provision would make Israeli firms eligible for contracts under the Defence Department's overseas workload programme, which provides more than \$200 million for local service and maintenance of military facilities and equipment.

The bill directs the department "to identify and develop new specialized capabilities in depot maintenance and repair in Israel," possibly including the maintenance of U.S.-F-15 fighter planes.

Another provision would give Israel, along with Turkey, first choice of excess defence equipment no longer needed by the U.S. military.

It would also establish a new 4.5-million-barrel strategic petroleum reserve in Israel, valued at about \$180 million to which Israel could have access if war threatened.

The foreign aid bill would position some \$200 million in new U.S. military stockpiles in Israel and provide \$42 million to continue development of Israeli anti-tactical ballistic missiles.

It also calls for a study of ways the Defence Department could

award future defence contracts to Israel.

Israel would also would get permission to use up \$200 million of its \$1.2 billion in economic aid for military purposes as long as the Gulf crisis continued.

Israel could also receive \$1.7 billion of its \$1.8 billion in military aid within 30 days of the beginning of the fiscal year.

The World Jewish Congress (WJC) a major American Jewish group, signalling its anger over Bush administration criticism of Israel, said Tuesday it would launch a campaign to stop the United States from sending billions of dollars in military aid to Saudi Arabia.

The World Jewish Congress (WJC) said it would oppose both a \$7.1-billion emergency arms bill now before Congress and an additional \$14-billion measure that the administration says it will introduce in January.

The move marks a break in what has been muted opposition among American Jewish groups over the administration's plan to arm Saudi Arabia.

Kalman Sultanik, a WJC vice president, said the organization will ask the 38 U.S. Jewish groups that belong to it to oppose the arms bill and will also seek international Jewish support for the

move. The WJC is an umbrella group representing Jews in about 70 countries.

"We are opposing all arms sales to Saudi Arabia because they will endanger lives. Sales of arms to Saudis will not deter (Iraqi leader) Saddam Hussein and will only ensure that American soldiers will have to be there."

Sultanik cited Kuwait as an example in which billions of dollars in Western arms were wasted by either being destroyed or taken over by Iraq.

He also said the WJC decision was linked to U.S. support for a United Nations resolution condemning Israel for the killing of Palestinians during demonstrations in Jerusalem last week.

"We support the general Bush administration policy on the Gulf but we will not let Israel become a sacrificial lamb to it," he said.

"Arms sales to Israel ensure that American troops will not have to go there and die for them. Arms sales to Saudi Arabia have the exact opposite effect."

Spokesmen for other U.S. Jewish groups said that while they are not happy about the administration's plan for massive weapons sales to Saudi Arabia, there has been little outspoken opposition to the emergency package.

"Oil could go from \$40 a barrel to \$70 a barrel in a week and we'd sit here fat, dumb and happy, not doing anything about it," he said.

With America's continued military presence in the Gulf and with a number of people saying a military strike could work, the chance of fighting is still high, he said.

"The Saudis are ready to attack. The Israelis certainly want us to attack Iraq," he said. "They don't make any bones about that."

Carter visited Moravian College to receive the school's Commencement Medallion, awarded since 1982 to individuals who have influenced education.

Carter, in an interview with Reuters, also said he believed firm U.S. leadership was needed to help solve the Arab-Israeli conflict which in turn could help defuse Gulf tensions.

"If the decision is made to go to war, it's going to be much more serious in my opinion than is generally accepted by the news media or by those who are advocating a quick strike or surgical bombing or (who talk) of the inadequacies of the Iraqi defence

capability," he said.

Carter said it would be a major blunder for the United States to invade Kuwait on its own because "the Soviet Union has made it plain they would not approve unless the invasion is under a United Nations banner."

"I have serious doubts that the Chinese who have veto power would approve... I don't think even our own government has explored that question," he said.

Carter, who mediated in talks between Israel and Egypt that brought about their 1979 treaty, said he saw the Arab League as the only group that could negotiate a Gulf settlement acceptable to both U.S. President George Bush and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"I think if the Arab League

could work out a solution that would be suitable for them, then both Saddam and President Bush could yield on some of the past adamant statements they have made," he said.

Carter said the Bush administration had failed to see the importance of Jordan and King Hussein in a Gulf solution.

"I think we're almost attempt-

ing to destroy the nation of Jordan and we're ridiculing King Hussein or condemning him to such an extent that he's been robbed of some of his influence," he said.

He said the depth of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict made peace in the region far more difficult.

Carter said the people of the Middle East want peace but "their leaders are so embedded in the ancient animosities and hatreds" that the United States must be involved.

The United States wants to avoid linking the "Palestinian issue" to Kuwait, he said, but "there's a persistent demand on the Arab side, even (among) those who are our so-called allies."

The fundamentalists swept the country from serving alcohol and are seeking "virtuous and balanced" managers to run them.

The fundamentalists, elected in June to the provincial council of Boura east of the capital, said Tuesday that they are rectifying conditions of "debauchery and insecurity" at the hotels.

Potential financial losses at the hotel in Lakhdarine and Sour Al Ghozlane, whose patrons include mostly foreign tourists, do not outweigh the need to ban alcohol, the fundamentalists said.

The hotels are frequented mostly by foreigners on their way to the rugged, Berber-speaking Kabyle region, one of this country's main tourist attractions.

The bar comes as part of a scattered campaign by local and regional councillors of the Islamic Salvation Front to impose Koranic law and areas they won in elections June 12.

The fundamentalists swept the country's councils in Algeria's first free elections since independence from France in 1962 and are the leading party going into legislative voting next spring.

Algerian dockers meanwhile refused to unload the French car ferry Napoleon because it had previously transported French soldiers and military equipment to the region.

Ben Bella, 73, Algeria's first

prime minister, returned to the country Sept. 27 after 25 years of imprisonment and exile beginning with a military coup that toppled him in 1965.

He repeated Tuesday that he has no designs on the presidency held by Chadli Benjedid.

But if democratic reforms become blocked, Ben Bella said he would respond to a call by the people to serve as a transition leader for up to year.

"I don't believe that men who distinguished themselves by more than two decades of authoritarianism can suddenly transform themselves into great democrats," he said.

Bloody riots driven by economic desperation in 1988 forced Benjedid to open the one-party rule of the National Liberation Front (FLN) to democratic reforms.

Ben Bella has expressed desire to weld a democratic coalition among the 28 political parties against the FLN.

But his return by ship from exile in Europe last month did not draw the groundswell of popular support his populist Movement for Democracy in Algeria party hoped.

Carter: Americans will pay high price for war in Gulf

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (Agencies) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has said if sanctions on negotiations fail to end the Gulf crisis, Americans would pay the toll with human lives and higher oil prices.

If Iraq doesn't want to negotiate, there's not much good news, Carter said.

"We ought to maintain the sanctions very strictly and hopefully this will induce Iraq to withdraw," Carter said during an address at Moravian College. "That would be my first preference, obviously, but I don't think the odds are with that."

Much of the damage could have been avoided, if the United States had followed a tight energy policy through the 1980s, Carter said.

The amount of imported oil dropped from 48 per cent of the U.S. supply to 33 per cent during his term, but is now back up to 50 per cent, he said.

Carter said even if the multinational force in Saudi Arabia decided to attack Iraq, some Iraqi missiles would get through and could destroy some Saudi oil fields.

At the last election in 1987 Mubarak's National Democratic Party won a big majority in the 458-member parliament.

The opposition took just over 100 seats, with 61 won by an alliance between Socialist Labour and the illegal but officially tolerated Muslim Brotherhood.

The national Democratic Party is expected easily to keep its majority.

The president is counting on a new parliament to approve an accord with the International

Monetary Fund that economists say include new doses of unpopular austerity.

He called the Nov. 29 poll after a referendum approved the dissolution of parliament, which the supreme court had ruled was elected under unconstitutional rules.

Wafd officials said a majority of the party's 50-man higher council approved the boycott decision in a four-hour meeting on Tuesday, arguing that the government had rejected demands essential for a fair election.

They said the government drew up new election laws without seeking opposition views, rejected complete judicial supervision of the polls and refused to suspend emergency laws before the vote.

The new law reduces the number of seats to 454, abolishes

party lists and divides the country into a larger number of smaller constituencies.

The Wafd says the new constituencies have been gerrymandered to give Mubarak's party an advantage.

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Anani urges return to the and to ensure food security

AMMAN (Petra) — A leading American economist is urging Jordanians to turn their attention to the land to ensure food security for the country under the present difficult circumstances. On the political front there is a strong need for the Arab Nation to continue to link the Gulf crisis with the Palestine issue so that solutions can be found for both.

According to Jawad Al Anani, a former minister and

former president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) told a seminar held in Zarqa that the Western nations were risking a devastating war in the Gulf that would trigger economic and social problems worldwide.

He said that Jordan, as a country most hurt by the Gulf crisis for its implementation of U.N. Security Council sanctions on Iraq, with which it had strong economic links, is more eligible for

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Mubarak thanks King for cable

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received a cable of thanks and appreciation from Egyptian President Mohammad Husni Mubarak in reply to a cable of condolences the King had sent over the death of speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly Rifat Al Mahjoub.

Cabinet appoints governor

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has appointed Maj. General Qasem Al Faraya as governor at the Ministry of Interior. Faraya has just been retired from the intelligence service.

Greek ambassador ends tour of duty

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office Wednesday Greek Ambassador in Amman Hannibal Velladiotis at the end of his tour of duty to the Kingdom.

Abul Huda receives Sudanese minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport and Communications Nabil Abul Huda received Wednesday Sudanese Minister of the Expatriates Affairs Othman Mahjoub and discussed with him bilateral relations and ways to promote them. Mahjoub thanked the Jordanian government for facilitating the process of providing accommodation for Sudanese evacuees coming from Iraq and Kuwait during their stay in Jordan and for providing the necessary services for them.

Suhaimat chairs meeting on national gallery

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Ali Suhaimat Wednesday chaired a meeting of the committees entrusted with following up the establishment of a national gallery. Participants at the meeting discussed the guidelines that govern the works of the technical and organisational sub-committees. The technical committee will be entrusted with conducting studies on archaeology, national heritage, documents and manuscripts, geology and the environment while the organisational committee will prepare the gallery's organisational structure.

Jordanian delegation leaves for Baghdad

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation left for Baghdad Wednesday to take part in a meeting by the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) due to open in the Iraqi capital Thursday. The delegation is led by Parliament Speaker Suleiman Abu who is accompanied by members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. The APU meeting will be dedicated to discussing the current situation in the occupied Arab territories following the recent massacre of Palestinian worshippers in Jerusalem.

JUST to attend Greece conference

RAMTHA (Petra) — Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) will take part in the 19th conference of association of pharmacists in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean region, which will be held in Greece Friday. The university has recently taken part in an international pharmacists' conference held in Istanbul, Turkey.

Yarmouk University to attend Yemen conference

YBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University will take part in an Arabic language and contemporary Arabic literature conference to be held at Aden University in Yemen next week. Representing the university in the three-day conference will be Dr. Bassam Oattous and Dr. Faisal Safa. Oattous will present a paper on the stylistic shift in Al Bardouni's poems, while Safa will discuss in his paper contemporary Arabic syntax. The university will also take part in a scientific seminar on the writing of the history of Arabs to start in Damascus University, Syria, on Oct. 23. The university will be represented in the three-day conference by Dr. Abbas Arnaut.

Health centres to stay open Thursdays

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben Wednesday issued a circular to health centres and health departments around the Kingdom notifying them that health centres should remain open on Thursdays unlike the ministry in Amman. The ministry is closed Thursdays in compliance to a Cabinet decision to close government offices on Thursdays and Fridays to help save energy. The minister said that there were special arrangements for keeping health centres functional, with doctors and nurses working in shifts.

Cement prices go up

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cement prices are to go up by 11 per cent as of Thursday Oct. 18, 1990 in view of the rise in the price of fuel and electric power used to produce the cement, according to announcement by Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Fariz. The announcement in practice raised the price of each tonne of cement by JD 4 to reach JD 39 for the consumers and construction businesses.

Reorganising plans scrapped

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality has scrapped plans for reorganising a district in North Amman and announced that it would revise the whole project. The scrapping of the original plan was prompted by angry public complaints to the Municipal Council that it would harm the interests of people living on 6500 dunums of land. The original plan had aimed at creating a new housing estate affecting areas around the town of Tareq, to help about some 200,000 inhabitants.

8 killed, 190 injured in road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of eight persons were killed and 190 others injured in road accidents which happened in the Kingdom in the past week, according to a Public Security Department (PSD) statement. It said that a total of 364 accidents occurred in the country during the past week, damaging 563 cars. The statement cautioned motorists to take extra care while driving along highways which nowadays are exposed to dust storms which reduce visibility. Amman, as usual, took the lion's share of the accidents, accounting for 207 of the total number.

Jordan appeals to IPU to help end occupation of Arab lands

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has appealed to the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) to help evict American-led foreign forces from the Arabian peninsula and end the Israeli occupation of Arab land.

The presence of foreign forces in the Arab lands constitutes a revival of the colonial era, with a far more brutal image since these forces are depriving Iraqi children of the right to medicine and food," Jordan's delegate to the IPU meeting in Uruguay said in an address Wednesday.

Amin Shuaib told the meeting that the United States had created the Jewish state in the midst of the Arab World to serve as a strategic ally and help foreign domination of the Arab region.

"The United States has been

constantly supplying weapons to the Israelis and encouraging them to expand and annex Arab land in Palestine and Lebanon in a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and international principles and laws," Shuaib said.

He said that Washington's role in imposing hegemony on the Arabs became obvious when it massed its land and naval forces in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf. He said Washington found in the Security Council's resolutions a pretext to send troops to the Gulf, but was tightened about its own invasion of Grenada and Panama.

The Jordanian Parliament and people, he said, strongly condemn the presence on Arab land of foreign forces who came to consolidate Western control over oil wealth and Israel's control of the Palestinian land.

Book on Jordan presented Saturday

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The new book about Jordan entitled "To Jordan," written by the wife of the former Italian ambassador to Jordan, Vladimir Rossi Longhi, and an Italian reporter, Giuseppe Recchia, will be formally presented on Saturday Oct. 20, at the Royal Cultural Center.

The book, a journey through Jordan from past to present, will be presented to world leaders after its total completion as a token of world peace, and in an

effort to promote greater understanding among nations.

The book includes interviews with His Majesty King Hussein, Her Majesty Queen Noor and members of the Royal family. It also includes interviews with people from all walks of life.

The book nominates His Majesty King Hussein for the Nobel peace prize for his unrelenting efforts to achieve world peace, obvious in the recent Gulf crisis, and Jordan's humanitarian role in extending a helping hand to the evacuees.

SSC marks anniversary

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) marked its twelfth anniversary by announcing that nearly 577,000 workers employed by the private and the public sectors benefit from the SSC.

SSC Director-General Mohammad Al Saqqaf said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that since establishment the corporation provided benefits to 187,000 citizens in the form of compensation, pension and insurance services for occupational injuries.

The SSC pays monthly pensions to 9,145 citizens and the total amount paid since the SSC's establishment has amounted to JD 21 million, Saqqaf said.

He said that 121,000 citizens benefited from the lump sum compensation programme when they retired. These citizens have received a total of JD 40 million since 1978. He said that last month's total lump sum compensation amounted to JD 800,000.

A total of 57,000 workers have

been medically treated for vocational injuries at the total cost of JD 6 million since the corporation became operational, Saqqaf added.

He said that SSC deals with nearly 700 cases of occupational injuries every month and pays for the cost of treatment.

Since its creation, Saqqaf said the SSC's total expenses amounted to JD 68 million. He said the SSC's income was increasing through returns from investments in various socio-economic projects in Jordan.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zaru displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- ★ Exhibition entitled "Science in Profile" at the British Council.
- ★ Plastic art exhibition by Jordanian, Iraqi and other Arab artists at Alia Art Gallery, 1st Circle.
- ★ The Rami Hamida exhibition of fine handicrafts, weavings and quilts at the Abu Jaber Estate, Yadeedah.
- ★ Exhibition by Jordanian artist Omar Al Sharab at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of photos from the Goethe-Forest (between Tafileh and Shobak) by Sigrid Neuber at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Arts and crafts exhibition by Jumana Awad at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

OUR THANKS

On behalf of the Sri Lankan evacuees who arrived in Jordan we wish to extend our sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks to

**His Majesty King Hussein,
Her Majesty Queen Noor,**

**His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan,
Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath,
His Excellency Prime Minister Mudar Badran,**

the Jordanian government, the citizens of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Ministry of Interior, Public Security Department, IOM, EEC, UNDP, WFP, MECC, IRC, JRC, staff of the Queen Alia International Airport and all other donors for the excellent cooperation, kind hospitality and valuable assistance that was extended to our dear Sri Lankan evacuees during the time of distress to get back to their motherland safely.

**Sri Lankan community in Jordan
P.O. Box 182633 - Amman.**

Arab League to discuss situation in occupied lands

TUNIS (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem arrived in Tunis Wednesday from Rabat to take part in the Arab League's emergency meeting called to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

The higher committee, which was set up by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), called for sanctions against Israel for rejecting a U.N. Security Council inquiry into the Jerusalem massacre.

In an address in Rabat, Qasem called for setting up a special Islamic fund to

finance the purchase of the property threatened with confiscation by the Israeli authorities. He said that the Israelis had already confiscated Arab homes and land.

The fund, he said, could be used to finance the restoration of Islamic and Christian holy places.

The committee, which comprises delegations from Arab and Islamic countries, is chaired by King Hassan of Morocco.

Awqaf ministry, transport company dispute escalates

AMMAN (J.T.) — A dispute between the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and local company organising pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina is reported to be escalating amid charges and counter charges levelled by each side against the other.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir had accused the company of shirking responsibilities during the past pilgrimage in July and is demanding that the company pay fines amounting to JD 200,000.

A report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily said the company had used buses to transport the pilgrims to and from the holy places, but 22 of these buses were later found to be unfit for the trip and the company would raise the matter in

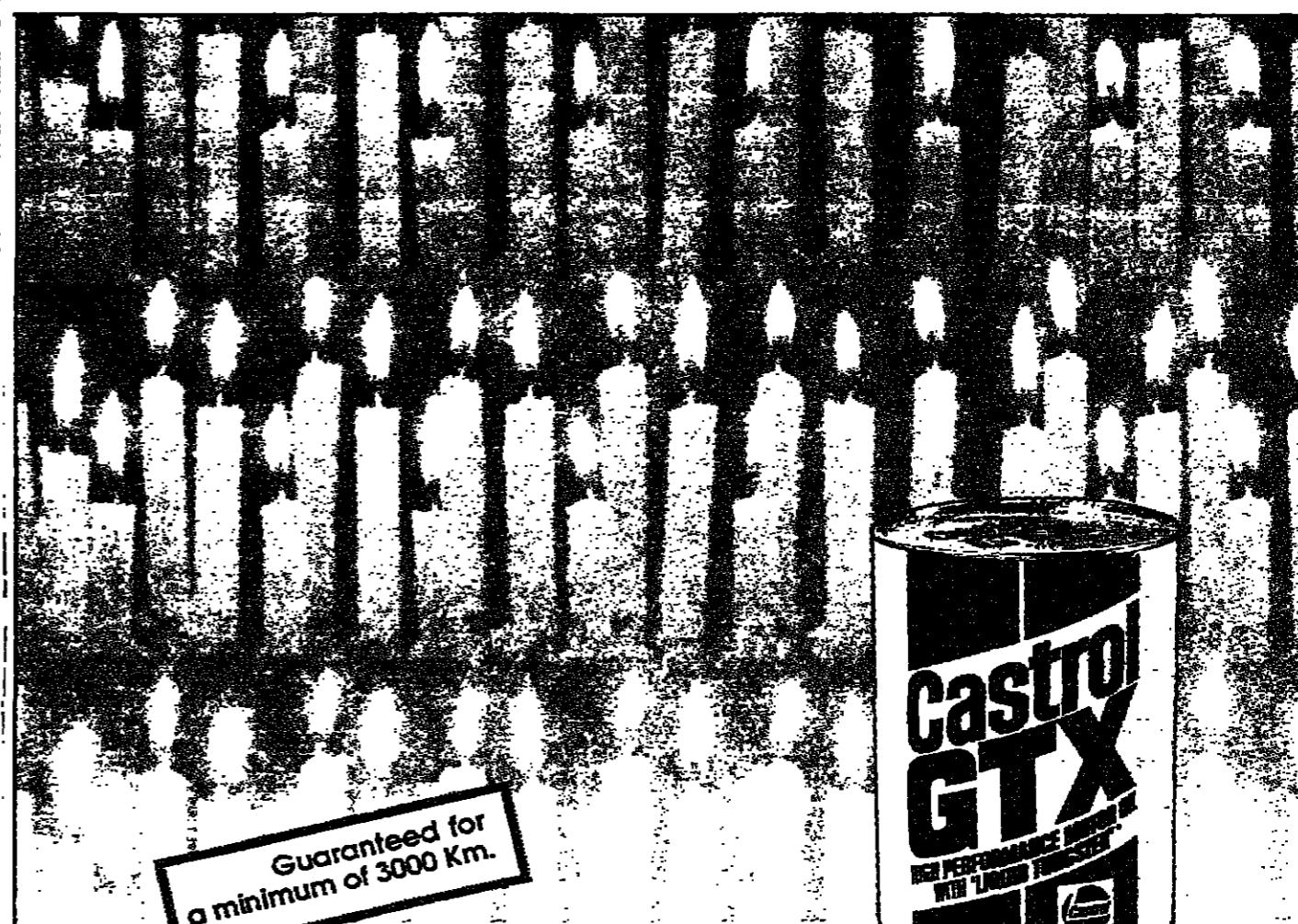
court," Abu Khalaf said in a statement published Wednesday.

The company board of directors has rejected these claims and, according to the Chairman of the board Abdullah Abu Khalaf, the court could be the best forum to settle the issue. Abu Khalaf said that the arbitration council set up to look into the dispute had failed in its attempt and the Higher Awqaf Council has failed to meet to settle the issue.

The company's board has now served a judicial note to the ministry to pay JD 542,000 until the end of October, and if the ministry failed to pay the company would raise the matter in



People's Army training continues throughout the Kingdom (Photo Yousef Al 'Allan)



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Talk peace not war

THERE are persistent reports that Iraq is willing to compromise and talk peace to resolve the Gulf crisis. First hint of this move towards compromise came in the wake of talks that Yevgeny Primakov, a member of President Mikhail Gorbachev's presidential council, held with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on October 6. The semi-official Soviet news agency Novosti has reported that Baghdad would withdraw from Kuwait in the context of a comprehensive peace and security arrangements, but Iraq would not withdraw from the Rumaila and the islands of Warba and Babiyah on which there has been a long-standing territorial dispute between Iraq and Kuwait. Mr. Primakov is now on his way to the U.S. to brief Washington on his efforts with the avowed objective of soliciting U.S. encouragement of this metamorphosis in the Iraqi position. Yet amidst these early encouraging signs, both President George Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are going out of their way to nix the peace process in the best.

First President Bush resorted to artificial dramatization to pull the rug from under the Soviet-French initiatives by citing the allegation that children in Kuwait were removed from their incubators and youth were killed in cold blood by Iraqi soldiers for distributing leaflets. These, President Bush concluded, constitute war crimes at par with the Nazi war crimes and therefore Saddam Hussein and his assistants should be tried before a Nuremberg-type international tribunal. This kind of analogy with Nazi crimes should send shudders to other Western capitals and to Tel Aviv which have constantly viewed the Nazi crimes unparalleled in contemporary times.

How many Palestinian youths have been shot in cold blood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and before the very eyes of their parents? Why has the U.S. president been blind to these atrocities and has never equated them with Nazi crimes? We do not. But it looks like someone should brief President Bush on the Nuremberg trials before he and Mrs. Thatcher get carried away with their personal and blind vendettas against Iraq and its leadership. How President Hussein and his government can ever be prodded to move forward when Bush and Thatcher are literally calling for his head is a serious question that has to be asked. By so raising the stakes in the Gulf, the U.S. and British leaders are excluding all options except that of war. Obviously both have elections on their minds. Thatcher seeks to repeat her performance in the Falkland Islands by hoping to capitalise on a military adventure in the Gulf. While Bush may seek to deliver on his big military investment in the Gulf, otherwise he might be seen as a loser. In all cases, the two Western leaders are also attempting to deflect world attention from what is happening in Palestine and refocusing it on the Gulf again.

Fortunately there are other major capitals in the world which can still rescue peace efforts in the Gulf from imminent death. Paris and Moscow are holding on to their sane posture and appear determined to hold on to the peace option. They need all the support and encouragement that they can get in order to avert incalculable disaster from happening in this part of the world.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

The American president is currently waging a crusade and escalating a hostile campaign against Iraq and demanding that Saddam Hussein be put on trial in an international court for his war crimes, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. But it seemed that President Bush has a weak memory or he does not read history books which are full of atrocities committed by the United States in war and peace time either directly or through its puppet state in occupied Palestine, the paper noted. It said that we would like to see an international court convening to try war criminals: the United States, Britain and Israel for their crimes committed against the world in general and the Arab Nation in particular especially during the colonial years and over the past four decades in Palestine. The United States seems to have forgotten that it was American nuclear bombs which devastated two Japanese cities, killing civilians and not Japanese troops and that, its war machine which devastated Vietnam, said the paper. The American forces used to pay \$50 for each head of a Vietnamese man or woman, and used napalm and other mass destruction weapons to kill innocent children and to raid hospitals and residential areas in Vietnam, and Latin American countries which the U.S. armed forces invaded like Panama, the paper pointed out. For its war crimes in Nicaragua, Washington was ordered to pay \$12 billion but not a single cent has been paid so far, while U.S. intelligence services pursue all sorts of atrocities in Latin American countries, the paper added. Britain, which planted Israel in Palestine and the Jewish state which continues to occupy Palestine and the United States which supplied Israel with weapons to kill Arabs are all war criminals said the paper. It said that a court to try the criminals should soon begin, and justice must be done.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, voices support for the Ministry of Labour's warning to private sector companies which have lately resorted to arbitrary dismissal of employees, and calls on the Ministry to follow up this warning by enforcing the labour law with all its penalties on the violators. Nada says that banks, financial institutions, hotels and other private sector organisations which are now dismissing employees without any justification are doing this under the pretext of difficult economic conditions, and they are dismissing people who have never committed any violation or shirked duty. The writer notes that these companies and firms find in the employees a scapegoat, and are getting rid of people who had been instrumental in earning a great deal of profit for the companies in better times when the same employees received no good reward for their dedication and faithfulness. The Labour Ministry, says the writer, should stop such arbitrary action by the private sector organisations which tends to harm society, increase the army of unemployed Jordanians and cause sufferings for innocent families.

Carter: King Hussein has to be recognised as key leader in Gulf settlement

The following article, by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter appeared in Time magazine of Oct. 22.

HARDENING positions make a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis ever less likely. How can we make the best of this situation and heal the fractured region when the crisis is over?

Despite bold and concerted action of the U.N. Security Council, a remarkable demonstration of leadership by the U.S. in marshalling forces to defend Saudi Arabia, world condemnation and economic sanctions, there are no indications that Saddam Hussein is considering a withdrawal from Kuwait or the return of the emir's family. With oil-price increases disturbing the world economy and with patience wearing thin, the world will inevitably turn to other issues, making it difficult to increase

or even sustain the present level of economic pressure. If Saddam does not yield, the forced ejection of Iraqi troops by military action is the only remaining option. Some also advocate the destruction of Iraq's war-making capability, speaking of almost bloodless "surgical" air strikes, the incompetence or disloyalty of Iraqi troops, sustained worldwide support if the U.S. invades without U.N. sanction, and a more stable Middle East after Iraq is destroyed. These assumptions are doubtful. Military forces of America and its allies can surely prevail, but there will be serious human, economic and political costs. It is incongruous to exalt Iraq's military threat while disparaging the competence of the Iraqis to defend their own land. The inability of either side to prevail in eight years of seesaw battles across the Iraqi-Iranian border supports the claim of military strategists that a 3-to-1 advantage is necessary for invaders. Martyr-

dom among devout Muslims must also be considered.

There is little doubt that an attack on Iraq without further provocation from Saddam will erode U.S. support in the Middle East. The Arab League is already split down the middle, with at least nine of its members, including some that offer lip service to the U.N. resolutions, giving overt backing to Iraq. Iran is, at best, equivocal. Saddam tries to build on this support with appeals based on brotherhood, religion and the Palestinian cause. It is interesting to note that he has never criticised his Syrian brothers for sending forces to Saudi Arabia, nor has he built up troops along their common border. Most Muslim believers are uncomfortable with Western troops in their holy lands. Iraq's propagandists also remind poor Arabs, both individuals and nations, that rich royal families have invested almost a trillion dollars in the Western world. They

publicised the recent loss by a Saudi prince of \$130 million at a European roulette wheel in one night. Armed conflict can exacerbate all these concerns and may unleash a violent grassroots reaction.

Another sobering fact is that international support is not solid. Beginning with the Helsinki summit, the Soviets have indicated that they will support only a U.N. military action (which is subject to a Chinese veto). Also, they continue to connect Iraq-Kuwait and Israel-Palestinian issues.

So far, the Bush administration has not acknowledged the need for negotiations or exploratory talks, which might imply weakness or a willingness to reverse adamant public statements. Initiating peace talks is always difficult, as we remember from Korea and Vietnam. Only unconditional surrender following a total military victory can remove the need for negotiated settlements. No matter what happens in

the next few months, including total capitulation of Iraq, we should be preparing for a time when negotiations will be required. There are few intermediaries who might expedite this process: U.N. officials; French, Soviet or other allies of ours; or leaders among the Arab countries. Any of these would be suitable, but my own preference is the Arab community. Soon after Iraq invaded Kuwait, an Arab plan was offered in Paris, Moscow and other places. It called for Iraq to be replaced by other Arab troops in Kuwait, a U.N. or Arab force to relieve Western forces in Saudi Arabia, and then a referendum to be held under international supervision to let Kuwaitis decide their own future. These initial ideas are unacceptable by either side, but later modifications may lead to peace.

Among Arab leaders, King Hussein of Jordan can play a key role. He is an honourable and peace-loving man who

does not deserve the harsh treatment he is receiving. He has supported the U.N. resolutions that demand foreign troop withdrawal from Kuwait, the return of the emir and his family, and the imposition of economic sanctions. The King made these decisions even though Jordan shares a vulnerable border with Iraq and many of his countrymen support Saddam Hussein. Now the Jordanian monarch faces the loss of financial assistance from Saudi Arabia and others. The very survival of his country is endangered. It would be a tragedy to permit the further destruction of Jordan. Even if other intermediaries serve, a stable Jordan will be needed in the future. A much better alternative would be for King Hussein to be recognised in the U.S., as he has been in other countries, as a key leader who, at an early stage, might help bring about a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis — when and if it is understood that this is the only alternative to war.

Western media coverage of Jerusalem massacre:

Sinister bias or simple ignorance?

By Nadia Abdulkadi-Sukhtan

AS any student of mass communications knows, the effective use of misinformation relies not on the conscious distribution of wild lies, but rather on the subtle and hardly discernible omission of a fact here and there, or, in the case of places and sites having more than one name, on the usage of one name at the expense of another.

This has lately been demonstrated by some Western news media in their headlines when reporting about the tragic massacre of Palestinians on Oct. 8 in occupied Jerusalem.

In regard to the unbelievably atrocious killings of unarmed Palestinian demonstrators at the steps of the Al Aqsa Mosque, considerations about who reports what and how seem somewhat banal and superficial in connection with the terrible suffering and loss of human life. But the implications of these considerations for the rights of the Palestinian people, when it comes to having their cause justly and correctly represented in the Western press, are of far-reaching consequences.

Ever since the tragic events of Monday, Oct. 8, some Western news media have been referring to the scene of the brutal and cold-blooded killings of unarmed civilians at the Al Aqsa Mosque and the

Dome of the Rock as the "Temple Mount." This is equivalent to reporters insisting on referring in their headlines to New York City as New Amsterdam, at best.

With the usage of "Temple Mount" they are creating the impression that Monday's events took place on a Jewish site thus casting doubts and suspicions on the legitimacy of the motives, fears and grievances of the Palestinian demonstrators in the listeners' minds.

But, it is a fact, that the Haram Al Sharif (literal translation: Holy Sanctuary), which the Jews call "Temple Mount," lies in occupied Arab Jerusalem and houses two of Islam's oldest and holiest mosques, the Al Aqsa and the Dome of the rock, from which the Prophet Mohammad ascended to heaven. They have been there for over 13 hundred years. The significance of the Al Aqsa Mosque to Islam becomes clear when one recalls that it was this Jerusalem sanctuary that Muslims faced during prayers in the early days of Islam.

It is also a fact that the march towards these mosques in occupied Jerusalem by Jewish fundamentalists, calling themselves "Temple Mount Faithfuls" constituted an extremely provocative and threatening act, taking into consideration that in the past there had already been an attempt by a "madman," as the Israelis described him, to destroy the Al Aqsa when he set the interior of the mosque on fire — Israel has, it seems, as the recent bloodbath of workers from Gaza by another Israeli "psychopath" suggests, great difficulty keeping its "madmen" under control.

The Israelis have for many years been digging tunnels under the foundations of the two mosques in search of remnants of their "temple" exposing the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aqsa Mosque to unforeseeable dangers.

Apart from the fact that Israel's lax attitude, when it comes to the protection of Arab Muslim and Christian religious properties in occupied Jerusalem, is unacceptable from the point of view of religious tolerance, the numerous attempts by Jewish fundamentalists to "re-claim" the Haram Al Sharif and the dangerous underground diggings are equally unacceptable in accordance with the principles laid down by UNESCO, the United Nations organisation that seeks to guarantee the safe-guarding and preserving of buildings and monuments of historical and cultural significance to the civilisation of mankind.

Yet, despite all of this, some Western news media still use the word "Temple Mount,"

furthermore, it is also a fact that it is the Israelis who closed the doors of the Al Aqsa last Friday, preventing people from entering the mosque for prayers for the first time in its thirteen centuries-old history.

Lastly, we hardly need mention, that it has been Israel's policy, in defiance of resolutions taken by the world community, that gradually sought to judaisze Arab Jerusalem with an incessant stream of Soviet Jewish immigrants into the Holy Land, while the world's attention is focused on the military buildup in the Gulf.

Today, by using the term "Temple Mount" once again, it is twisted, the Palestinian demonstrators last Monday are presented in such a way that it was they who were challenging and intruding into a "Jewish" site, and not the other way around.

Mixed in this fashion, the average Western TV viewer or radio listener has no way of knowing that the Palestinians at Haram Al Sharif are today defending their right of access

to their centuries-old places of worship in their own land. He has no way of knowing that they are, with last Monday's events, struggling to keep the doors of their mosques open, in the same way they are fighting to keep open the doors of their schools and universities in the occupied territories, and in the same way they have been fighting for their basic human rights and for a state of their own. For this fight they are paying dearly, day in and day out, with deportations, imprisonment, torture, and with their own lives.

When, therefore, some Western news media with their powerful grip over Western public opinion refer to the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock as "Temple Mount," they are denying facts, helping Israel create facts in people's minds, which often only seems one step away from creating real facts accomplish on Arab lands.

Taking sides in this manner is journalistically unprofessional and does not serve the truth. And this is something that really does not benefit global news networks, assuming of course that they are interested in the principle of attaining and maintaining global credibility.

The writer is a post-graduate in political science. She contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

Little indication Iraqis feel threatened

By Dilip Ganguly
The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — There's a strange feeling of normality in Baghdad as the men and machines of war mass along the Gulf and across the desert in readiness for a showdown with Iraq 11 weeks after its invasion of Kuwait.

Restaurants on the banks of the Tigris River are full until at least 9 p.m., serving their specialty of baked fish. Bars stay open a couple of hours later.

Street lights are on all night, making Baghdad a sitting duck for an air raid.

There's little indication that this city of 4.5 million people feels threatened.

"It's a strange, psychological build-up where many just can't perceive that anyone can attack Baghdad," said an Asian diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity. "There is either a total noncomprehension of the seriousness of the situation — or many Iraqis just don't care."

There is little visible civil defence preparedness in Baghdad. Very few soldiers are seen in the open, except to check a passing vehicle occasionally.

Taxis ply by the hundreds.

At the Sheraton Hotel, there was a wedding party complete with a Western-style band and dancing Sunday. The women, many with glittering jewellery and brightly coloured silk and synthetic dresses, swirled slowly around the floor with men in suits and ties.

Anti-aircraft batteries are invisible from the ground, but hotel

guests are told not to try to go to the top floors, which supposedly are closed for maintenance.

Behind the calm and surprising cheerfulness, there's an intangible sense of unease that has been born of the hallmark of Baghdad for years.

Spontaneous laughter is rarely heard. No one seems to joke. There are no foreign newspapers, books or magazines. Facsimile and teletext machines are forbidden. Overseas telephone calls must be placed through operators at the local exchange.

The two-channel television is full of reports of support for President Saddam Hussein and programmes on how to grow more vegetables and raise poultry.

Food markets are open and doing steady business, but there are few takers at shops selling shoes and clothing.

"The food shortages are affecting, no doubt, but it is not biting yet," said one Iraqi. "We are getting used to the idea of eating less than the body needs. At the same time, no one is dying of hunger and there is no fighting over food."

In the bazaar, shops still have stocks of canned food, including beef, corn and peas. Pepsi Cola seems to be everywhere, selling for about two dinars (60 cents) a can. Fruit, mostly apples and oranges, are much scarcer.

The government, in an effort to thwart the blockade, has rationed nine items: rice, sugar, wheat, cooking oil, tea, soap, laundry detergent, dried beans and powdered milk.

Embargo raises doubts, unanswered questions

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Despite unprecedented international cooperation, doubts are growing over a U.S.-led economic embargo meant to force Iraq to give up Kuwait.

For the first time since the United Nations banned trade with Iraq on Aug. 6, a public opinion poll published on Tuesday said a majority of Americans doubted that the economic embargo would work — a finding shared by some of Washington's closest Arab allies in the Gulf.

U.S. President George Bush and key aides, including Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, have repeatedly spoken out the broad aim of the embargo: "Bring Iraq to its knees."

But precisely what that means has not been defined.

Unlike military planners in the Gulf crisis, siege strategists have yet to come up with a detailed scenario for the destruction of the Iraqi economy and some experts say that important assumptions about the effect of economic sanctions are based on wishful thinking.

"If you are looking for a blueprint, a step-by-step plan for economic collapse, forget it," said an official close to the sanctions committee. "It does not exist."

Even sceptics concede that the embargo, the tightest peacetime siege in modern history, will create serious difficulties for a country that depended on revenues from its oil exports to import most of its food, industrial spare parts and military equipment.

The embargo cut off exports and ended imports. An international arms embargo on the Gulf has so far tracked and questioned more than 1,700 vessels suspected of carrying forbidden cargo for Iraq. The U.S. navy boarded 170 ships.

Following up on its original embargo, the United Nations on Sept. 25 imposed a ban on air cargo — the standard method of importing electronic spare parts for Iraq's Soviet and French-made combat planes and for its small manufacturing industry.

Another case is Idi Amin of Uganda, whose troubles worsened with an embargo on coffee, the main export commodity.

Whether sanctions could destabilise Iraq is open to doubt.

Jordan Times WEEKENDER

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Project seeks to preserve Salt's architectural heritage

Historic city bowing to modern times

By Nur Sati

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — From the days of the Ottoman Empire to the early 60s, Salt — which was the major town in Jordan — was highly respected because of its rich history, architecture and greenery. But now, in the late twentieth century, historic and beautiful Salt is succumbing to modern life and its demands, which in turn are placing the old buildings under new stresses.

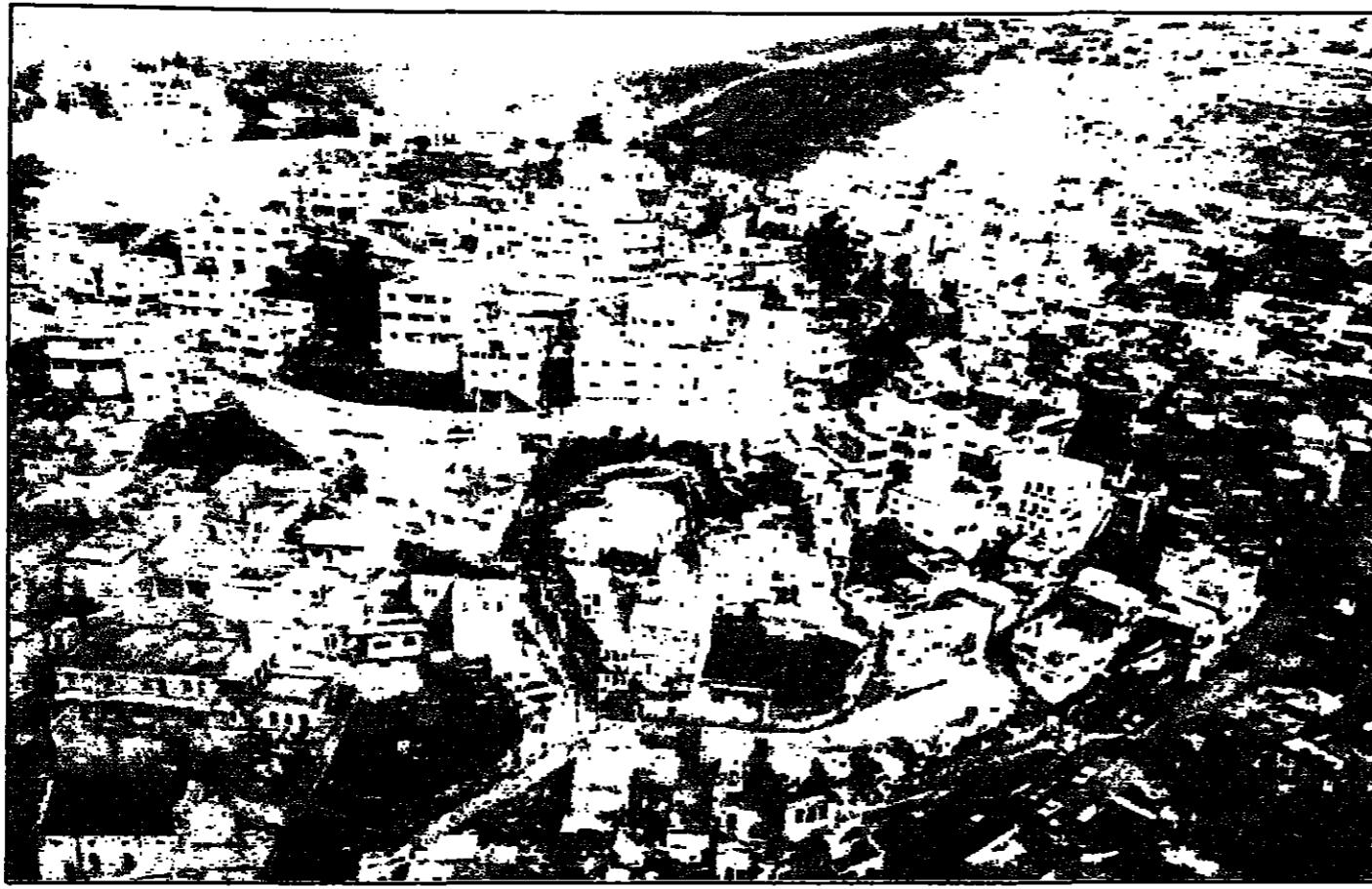
One of the groups keen on preserving Salt's uniqueness is the Building Research Centre (BRC) at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which has just concluded a two-year project designed to prepare a handbook on "Architectural Heritage in Jordan."

The aim of the project entailed preserving Jordan's architectural heritage, its buildings and cultural value, as well as recording architectural features and typology through photographs, slides and drawings. Ranwa Al Khatib, team leader of the project, said: "Our aim is not to develop things, but, rather, to record them for students and other interested people so they can have valuable touristic and historical information."

The project consisted of three stages of which the first was to define the extent of area around Salt that should be preserved and make proposals for the development of that area. The second stage involved picking around 20 buildings, documenting them and then going through the city of Salt taking notes on the materials used, taking photographs, and sketching plans. From these plans, we extracted the information to develop the typology," Khatib said.

"Finally, we put all the material collected into larger frameworks such as the history, the people who belonged to the land, as well as information useful for tourism," she added.

During the project, the BRC team was able to study the main features of Salt. Stairways were found to be common since Salt is built on hills. Street facades and arches are also typical. But, Khatib said, "the most unique feature is the yellow stone" otherwise known as the "golden" stone. Because the stone is made of soft material, it is easily carvable and we noticed some very interesting



Aerial view of the historic city of Salt

details on the buildings."

For example, rather than having plain straight corners, the buildings were rounded at the corners and engraved with busy, minute details. By the same token, entrances to the houses were an important aspect of the design, with arched doorways and pillars on the sides. Patios in the centre of the house were also a common feature.

These marked features were created by proficient people who worked hard at creating them.

Around 1886, an exodus of traders from Nablus entered Salt in the hope of settling there. Amongst the influx of traders were many builders with considerable skill and with the merging together of the professional Nablusis and the Saltis — who took the time and effort to learn from them — they were able to enhance the city's architectural beauty.

The 1930s saw a period of economic revival where the people began "showing off" by importing new materials and spending more on houses. To a certain extent, the architecture of Salt influenced that of Amman when the capital city was moved here from Salt. The tradesmen who had built Salt moved to the new capital and "this was where things really started to

change," Khatib said. When the builders settled in Amman, they sold their belongings to the poorer families who had chosen to remain in Salt. "They did not appreciate the art of architecture nor did

they have the money to spend on maintaining the buildings. Everything then began to erode," she added.

Unlike Amman, however, Salt has kept most of its old buildings and to many experts

this generates pride in a city so dense in history, culture and architecture.

Unfortunately, the demands of the twentieth century are putting traditional and conventional buildings in jeopardy and families in Salt are changing the characteristics of the city by tearing down their old houses and transforming them to make them more suited to today's life.

According to the people who now live in Salt, Khatib said, they are feeling more and more that the old buildings are no longer suited to the modern ways of living and their needs, therefore, are not being met. For one thing, the lighting system does not conform to today's trend where brighter lighting has become a norm. Tall old buildings take much more to heat than do the modern, cozy looking ones and so the families often complain about "not having the money to change all the systems around as well as keeping the maintenance," said Khatib.

This seems to be a huge setback because the yellow stone, due to its softness, absorbs water which increases the dampness in the building, making conditions ideal for fungus to develop, even in the hottest of climates," Khatib says.

"What the BRC is doing in this project is explaining to



The main gate of one of the old houses in Salt

Thursday, Oct. 18

10:00 Pride and Prejudice

Marriage and matchmaking plots continue unabated, with Jane now engaged to Mr. Darcy against Lady Catherine's wishes.

10:30 News in English

10:30 Movie of The Week

Gold in the Night

Starring: Jodie Foster Williams —

Sheriff

The boy Luke witnesses his dad's murder. The police inspector summons the services of "Jacky" the psychiatrist to help the shocked boy talk. And only through hypnosis Jacky makes the boy remember the killer before the killer almost gets to Luke.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Friday, Oct. 19

9:10 Shakespeare

10:00 News in English

10:20 Tanamera

The war is over. Johnny goes back to Singapore where Julia is waiting for him. By now all parties concerned facilitate their marriage except Julia's cousin who kidnaps her and asks for a ransom.

Saturday, Oct. 20

9:00 Encounter

9:30 Feature Film

The Last Glory Of Troy

The film focuses on the events that paved the way for the emergence of the Roman Empire.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Cont. of the Feature Film

Sunday, Oct. 21

9:10 Documentary

The Secret History Of Oil

The oil cartel was getting stronger and stronger... and to ensure its hegemony over the oil countries... the British and the French, at the turn of the century, sent their agent Lawrence to the Middle East.

To do the job.

10:00 News in English

10:20 The Paper Man

Looking at the Stars

In this third episode, Philip Cromwell starts a Sunday newspaper and his troubles really start when his chief editor tackles "hot issues."

Monday, Oct. 22

9:10 Shannon's Deal

Inside Straight

10:00 News in English

10:20 Murder She Wrote

Jessica Fletcher delves with you into the world of wit, scheming... and murder.

Tuesday, Oct. 23

9:30 Documentary

10:00 News in English

Zimbabwe

This documentary tells us the colonial history of Zimbabwe which began in 1890, when a British General occupied it until its liberation in 1980. The liberation war is given special attention.

9:30 French Feature Film

Starring Alan Delon

After a business meeting concerning an important sale of arms, one of its participants is attacked on the road and left for dead. A professional gambler comes to his aid, unaware that he is involved.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Cont. of the Feature Film

The continuing story of espionage and intrigue.

Wednesday, Oct. 24

8:30 One Foot in the Grave

When that familiar Monday morning feeling strikes, spare a thought for Victor (Richard Wilson), the unhappy hero of this bittersweet new series.

He's been forced to retire, but instead of enjoying all that free time, he finds being a pensioner carries its own hideous drawbacks. People seem to think that the next stop is death, and they're treating him just like a child.

9:10 Perspective

10:00 News in English

10:20 Family of Spies

Some mid-crisis thoughts

By Mohammad Zakaria

● Whenever a Palestinian howled that his country had been snatched in broad daylight, for reasons beyond his comprehension, they pointed a schoolmistress finger at him, chiding that he was thinking in terms of conspiracy.

● They labeled him "paranoid".

● Some Palestinians desperately pleaded that even a paranoid had enemies.

● Quoting Henry Kissinger. You had to cite some Jewish source to attain some credibility.

● But they smiled sheepishly at the pale-tinted, implying that the class of truths involved was beyond the reach of Third World intellect.

● All along we had assumed conspiracy to involve machinations in dark corridors, with an output so subtle it defied simple detection.

● But the plan summarised in the letter of former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins lacks any degree of finesse.

● It would have amounted to a run of the mill act of brute force, which while reminiscent of the days of the Tartars, would have drawn little intellectual interest.

● But the plan should not go unnoticed.

● Notice that Kissinger was its engineer.

● Our gratitude for James Akins should be emphasised.

● Many people have prided themselves in having attended Kissinger's Harvard seminar on international relations.

● I'm glad I haven't.

● With a plan like the one in Akins' letter I would have talked about Kissinger's seminar in much the same way as you would mention doing time for an improper act.

● Not to mention Kissinger's English.

● Sounds like a duck with acute laryngitis. And a German accent.

● Anyone else would have reminded the American people of Adolf Hitler.

● But Kissinger is beyond reproach. You know why.

● As Akins argues, the plan is far-fetched.

● The U.S. has never wanted to have direct control of the oil fields. They have always had their unctuous way, more or less.

● But Kissinger had been worried about the Arabs getting suddenly rich - and influential.

● Never for one moment did he have the interest of the U.S. in mind.

● But the "security" of Israel always pressed on his mind like a platinum yarmulke.

● The U.S. would be most foolish to seek control of the oil fields now. Because with them it would have to control all the Arabs.

● Call it what you like (paranoia, thinking in terms of conspiracy, anti-semitism, a neo-holocaust, etc.) many Arabs seriously subscribe to the view that the U.S., at least in its Middle Eastern operations, is an instrument of Israeli foreign policy.

● Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has meant only one thing for Israel: an ever growing and menacing Iraqi military force.

● Ordinarily Israel would have handled Iraq, as it has its neighbours in Syria and Egypt.

● But this is logically non-feasible for reasons of non-proximity. The best that Israel could hope for is limited air raids on Iraqi targets.

● Someone had to be placed at Iraq's door, knocking as the king of Israel decreed.

● A smart person will never experience "shocked disbelief".

● An average person is entitled to it only once.

● If you make a practice of it... I am sorry.

● How many instances of "shocked disbelief" at U.S. behavior have the Arabs experienced?

● I have just received this communication from Reagan: Well, what do you take me for? I have always known that Kuwait is in the Arabian desert off the Siberian coast.

● I am sorry I can't dismiss Akins' letter from my mind, even at the risk of belonging in three points above.

● Even if the plan had been given only the most off-handish consideration by the president, it should be most alarming to us and indeed the whole world.

● How did our leaders do the pilgrimage to the White House, pursuing peace prospects there, with the plan anywhere in the president's files?

● How did they feel secure to shake hands with American officials? To eat White House food? To sleep in U.S. government guest houses?

● Genocide! And the victims, of all the people, would have been the Saudis.

● America's best friends in the Middle East (Israel is no friend of America).

● The Saudis who had for two decades sold oil to America at \$1 per barrel.

● The Saudis whose intellectuals sincerely looked up to America as a source of inspiration, a symbol of progress and civilisation.

● Even the red Indians are looking agast!

1st major hunt in 3 years begins for Loch Ness monster

DRUMNADROCHIT, Scotland — The first major bets on almost anything.

Another prize of £1,500 (\$2,865) will go to the team or individual judged to have the best search method.

Heading one of the teams is Andy Gray, managing director of the Scottish company Oceanscan, which supplies underwater sonar equipment for the North Sea oil industry.

He said they are confident they can find anything uncommon with their sophisticated underwater radar.

"We can pick up a coker tin at 20 metres in zero visibility at full depth," he said. "Typically this system can work at 1,000 metres beneath the sea. If Nessie comes within our search scan, we will find it."

Loch Ness is 754 feet (230 metres) deep, 23 miles (37 kilometres) long and a mile (1.6 kilometres) wide.

A second team calling itself William Hill, which like the rest of a corporate in-house bookmakers has been magazine, said he was using taking bets on Nessie for what he called "crystal divination," suspending a tormaline to offer a prize.

William Hill, which like the rest of a corporate in-house bookmakers has been magazine, said he was using taking bets on Nessie for what he called "crystal divination," suspending a tormaline to offer a prize.

British bookmakers get Loch Ness from a yacht to try most of their business from to find the beast. He said the horse race betting but unlike crystal swings to indicate oddsmakers in some other direction.

When you gotta go, go home

By Maha Addasi

If you think that public restrooms are unclean, then your thought is the understatement of the century. Because, if you pick out any public restroom at random you will find that not only is it unclean, but it is also scummy, unhygienic, and possibly a dependable source of natural gas.

The other day, I was assigned to cover a news item at an educational institution. I felt that before starting my interview, that I should go to a restroom, to avoid the embarrassment of having to gall up out of the room mid-question, if the interview took too long.

When I found the ladies' restroom I walked in, only to be met by three pairs of astonished eyes.

"How did you get in?" one of the ladies said.

"I turned the door handle and walked in," I answered.

"But you shouldn't be in here, this is not for students," another lady said.

"I am not a student," I explained.

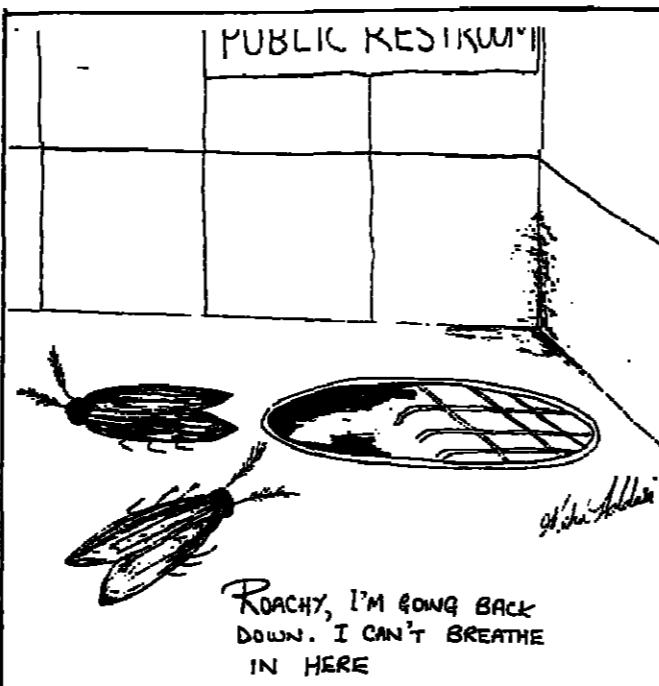
Then I started to look around to see what was so special about this restroom. The ladies in there, who were staff members, made it seem like I had found the secret trapdoor leading to a treasure.

But this restroom was like all the rest. It had not been cleaned since the Halley's Comet before last, it had some form of algae growing on part of a damp wall, and of course all the sinks there were dripping. On the floor was some water, flowing from a mysterious source (that is better kept mysterious). Not a single cubicle had toilet paper in it. And all the cubicles represented the perfect incubators for germs, making this restroom one of the most dependable ways for the spread of certain diseases.

So why were these ladies so protective of their domains? Don't ask me.

I was personally very disgusted and left immediately. I was grateful that this time I had a choice, and I opted for another restroom.

The students' restroom was, if that was ever possible, worse than the previous one with the most obnoxious odour one could ever come across. I suggest that this horrible smell is bagged and placed in hospital emergency rooms to be used to awaken people who have fainted. In fact, it could be a medical breakthrough, if the "odour bags" are used to awaken comatose patients, they just



might wake up!

I turned on my heels and decided that I could wait. (I must admit that I contemplated knocking on the staff restroom and shouting, "let me in," but decided not to.) I couldn't help asking myself what on earth they clean these restrooms with? Never mind, I don't think I want to know. But when? OK skip when. Who cleans them?

Cleaning bathrooms could be made into one big business. Huge trucks could be brought in to scrape the walls. Then an excavation team would study the fossilised insects found there. These insects could go way back to the stone age; and one could learn a lot from studying them.

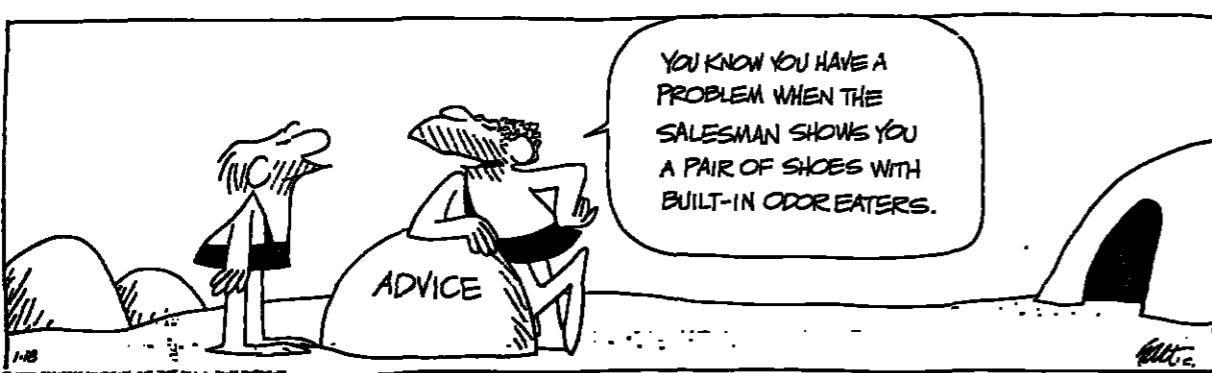
Now I know why I can not hear anything on the intercom that is in airport restrooms, the high buildup of dirt.

Meanwhile, something should be done about the signs that say "public restrooms." They should read, "Stop!" "Danger!" "Think Again!" Public Restroom ahead. Or they should be cleaned up, at least once. Please.

Until then, if nature calls while you are in a public place. You have the right to just say No!

B.C.

BY JOHNNY HART



Weekend Crossword

Galley Proofs?
By Louis Sabin

ACROSS

- 1 Discarded "okay"
- 2 Gates or Paton
- 3 Author general
- 4 Outside
- 5 Odors
- 6 Links targets
- 7 Hobo
- 8 Brewer's choice
- 9 Pressed a blazon
- 10 Passes
- 11 Blackout
- 12 Linen lace
- 13 Race distance
- 14 "I'm warning"
- 15 Sp. name
- 16 "— bells on
- 17 " — "
- 18 Hung
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Van Gogh — from Wheat Fields With A Lark to Crows Over A Wheat Field

By Jean-Marc Dupaix

PARIS — A hundred years ago, Van Gogh was buried in France, in the cemetery at Auvers, a small town on the banks of the Oise, a few dozen kilometres outside Paris.

His grave is simple: a white,

almost bare stone, standing on the ground, with, on it, engraved in black letters: "Ici repose Vincent Van Gogh." It is the double of a similar stone: "Ici repose Théodore Van Gogh." A thick carpet of ivy covers the ground, like a single slab for the two brothers.

On the recommendation of



Crows Over A Wheat Field painted in 1890

The story has become legend, with the pistol-shot in the chest and lingering death, with Vincent smoking his pipe, haggard, with a bullet near his heart and nightfall closing his eyes for ever. On that July 29, 1890, he was 37 years old.

Camille Pissarro, who was

practically his neighbour, he settled in Auvers-sur-Oise, in the Ile-de-France countryside, (where the Impressionists and Cézanne set up their easels), in May 1890. Dr. Gachet knew them all and admired them. He was supposed to keep an eye on Vincent's health as he had just come out of a mental home in Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.

Before killing himself, Van Gogh had painted *Crows Over a Wheat Field*. Three brown cart-tracks, bordered with green grass, mark the field with the shadow of a cross. What one sees rolling beneath the top edge of the canvas are not clouds, nor in that sooty colour. It is the "black sun of melancholy" darkening the sky.

And, beneath the crows, flying like rays of star, shines the golden wheat, the real sun, true light, fruit of the labour of the peasant who works the earth like a painter works his colour. It is the culmination of the sower's gesture, painted in Arles, who casts the seed with the disk of the sun behind him.

Van Gogh is that sower. Everything was refused him, not only fame, money of

course, and recognition, but also love and friendship were refused the man who dreamed of a family and a studio where he could work in fraternity with other painters. Vincent was kept alive by his brother Theo's generosity and tender concern, but he lived the loneliness of a man consumed by the passion of his art. Back in the north, he showed that light does not come from the sun but from creation, and then he died.

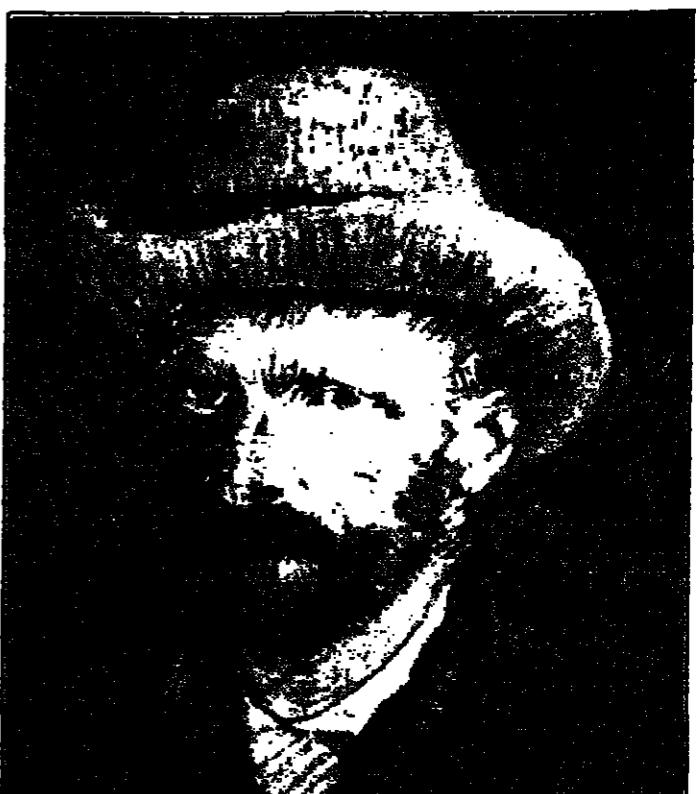
"If I were able to start again, with the experience I have of it now, I would not go to see the South of France," he wrote to Theo from the mental asylum in Saint-Rémy where he was treated from May 8 to May 90. It was the year of Starry Night, Irises, flaming Cypress and the swell of the crops in the Wheat Field With a Reaper of which he wrote, "In that reaper, I saw the image of death, in the sense that mankind would be the wheat being cut... but there is nothing sad about that death. It happens in full light with a sun flooding everything with a fine golden light."

He so much wanted the sun, "the eternal strong sun" that he left Paris to find it, in Arles, whose charms

Toulouse — Lautrec had praised to him. In fact, when he got off the train in 1888, it was still winter and the South of France was covered in snow. He remembered Japanese landscapes. With spring, an intoxication of light sprang from the blossoming fruit-trees. And the crude sun burst out in the summer wheat fields, "yellow, old-gold landscapes, made very quickly and in a hurry like the reaper, silent beneath the blazing sun, concentrating to get through his work."

In Arles, Van Gogh lived in the Maison Jaune (yellow house) where he impatiently waited for Gauguin to arrive. With him, he dreamt of founding a studio where artists could work in fraternity. But it was a failure. In a vehement dispute, Vincent threw his glass of absinthe in his friend's face. Gauguin said he was leaving. Van Gogh wanted to throw himself on Gauguin with a razor in his hand. Then he went home and cut off his ear lobe which he gave to Gaby, a prostitute he frequented.

Van Gogh had set off for the South towards "a different field of green wheat, just ripening, bent by the wind, and scattered here and there — *L'Actualité en France*.



Self Portrait by Vincent Van Gogh

which had ended up disgust-with red poppies. Three horizontal strips of colour for the sky, the wheat and the earth compose a picture of simple happiness, light as the wind and as beautiful as Baudelaire's Elevation: "Happy is he whose thoughts, like larks, freely soar towards the heavens in the morning, — and who hovers over life and effortlessly understands the language of flowers and silent things." It was a rare moment of peace for Van Gogh who had not yet been consumed by the "black sun of melancholy".

From one of these expeditions, he brought back the Wheat Field with a Lark. In a fresh, open, luminous, grey sky, a lark rises above the field of green wheat, just ripening, bent by the wind, and scattered here and there — *L'Actualité en France*.

Hollywood tries to save old films for new audiences

By Leslie Adler
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood is turning to dust. Half of the 21,000 films produced by the film capital between the turn of the century and 1951 have disappeared — many of the victims of decay, some simply lost.

But thanks to a growing realisation that old films can still earn money, as well as a concern to preserve Hollywood's heritage, the tide of decay is turning.

Video-cassettes have pumped new life into oldfilms and prodded studios to make sure they don't unwillingly lose a rich source of potential revenue.

"There are only so many theatres that are willing to play a film from 1969 over and over again. There are only so many times that a television syndicator will buy that sort of film. So the lone area of growth for oldfilms is video-cassettes," said a spokesman for Columbia Pictures.

The U.S. video-cassette industry is expected to generate revenues of \$7.71 billion this year, according to Paul Kagan Associates, a research firm in Carmel, California.

"The reason we do preservation... is because we never know what kind of technology is going to come in the future" that will provide a use for the film, Sheehan said.

"You've got to protect your film as long as you can, so you can re-create that image in any format you need," Sheehan added. "Who knows what's out there in the year 2000?"

Many studios have discovered that old films can also find new life at the box office.

Columbia last year re-released Lawrence of Arabia, which pulled in another \$6 million at the box office. Extensive restoration of the 1962 film prior to the re-release, which included replacing portions of the film that had been cut over the years, cost Columbia one-tenth of that.

Paramount last spring released Funny Face, a 1957 film starring Audrey Hepburn and Fred Astaire, and saw a scheduled one-week screening in Los Angeles run three weeks.

Preservation techniques involve copying nitrate film on to acetate safety stock after restoring any sections already in decay.

Film made after 1950, although more stable than nitrate film, are also subject to

Jackie Collins: Stories, not sex, sell books

By Ronald Clarke
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Jackie Collins says sex has little to do with it.

"My books are not just sexy," she said. "They have strong characters and strong stories. Sex alone doesn't sell, believe me."

"My books are very moral. The good people come out on top and the bad people get what they deserve."

"What I write about is really a very mild version of the bad side of Hollywood. It would be impossible for me to write the complete truth."

Collins has been working 14 hours a day overseeing the publication of *Lady Boss*, her 13th book in America, and a \$15 million television mini-series *Lucky Chances*, based on two of her books, which was shown on NBC last week.

Collins, who wrote the script for *Lucky Chances*, is also executive producer of the series, a saga of the rise of her fictional Santangelo family in Hollywood. She has also started work on book number 14, to be called *Hollywood Kids*.

No longer known as "Joan's sister," Collins, who commands a \$3 million advance

on a book, earns more than her actress sister.

"I write about the rise to power," Collins said. "It's a trip — the American dream."

"All my books have been on the best seller lists, but this is not work to me. I love it," she told Reuters.

Collins picks up much of the material for her books from Hollywood parties and from restaurant lunches with Hollywood wives.

The anecdotes flow — such as the wife who gave a 20th anniversary wedding party and invited all her husband's mistresses. Or the producer who remembers his mother saying to his father "don't hit him in the mouth. It will cost \$600 to get his teeth fixed."

The stories turn up in various forms in her books. Hollywood wives send their maids out to buy first editions to see if they can recognise themselves.

"People in Hollywood talk to me because they know I know the rules," she said. "And they also know I'm very much into marriage. I'm not a threat. I have had the same husband for 21 years."

"I don't live scandal, I only write it," said Collins.

"My new book dwells on the offspring of famous film

families such as the Fondas and the Crosbys," said Collins, whose previous novels include *Hollywood Wives* and *Hollywood Husbands*.

"I am not writing about any particular family in Hollywood Kids. This is about what happens when the kids become big kids."

Collins, the daughter of a British theatrical agent, came to Hollywood to stay with her sister Joan after being given a few brief film roles in England. Joan, who was about to go on holiday, gave her sister the keys to her apartment, told her to buy a cheap car and left.

She plays background music to match her characters — rock and roll when writing about youngsters and soul if working on an erotic love scene.

Collins, the daughter of a British theatrical agent, came to Hollywood to stay with her sister Joan after being given a few brief film roles in England. Joan, who was about to go on holiday, gave her sister the keys to her apartment, told her to buy a cheap car and left.

Asked about her relationship with Joan, Jackie said: "We are the best of friends."

"If a starring role in a television series on one of my books came along that suited Joan I would offer it to her," she said. "So far there have been only cameo roles."

Artist plans to fill valleys with giant umbrellas

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

SYDNEY — Christo, the Bulgarian-born artist who wrapped up the Pont Neuf Bridge in Paris, now plans to plant thousands of huge blue and yellow umbrellas in valleys on opposite sides of the Pacific.

In his most ambitious project yet, Christo plans to illuminate the links between Japanese and Western culture by planting 1,760 six metre tall yellow umbrellas in a valley north of Los Angeles and 1,340 blue umbrellas in one north of Tokyo.

The umbrellas will be opened on the same day late next year in what the artist calls a display of "poetical colonisation reflecting the spatial differences and similarities between the two countries."

The artist will no doubt attract the derision which

accompanied the Pont Neuf wrapping in 1985, the surrounding islands in Biscayne Bay, Miami, with red fabric in 1983 and the cloaking of the cliffs of Sydney Harbour's Little Bay in 1969.

"This has nothing to do with art, the critics said. Christo is resigned to being misunderstood, but points to the crowds which attended his public lecture in Sydney last month as evidence that his work strikes a strong chord in many."

"My work irritates people; they cannot conceive that poetry can be so monumental, so big and yet so free," he said outside a Christo retrospective at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, which includes photographs, photo-montages and a car wrapped in canvas.

"All my projects are about boundaries, division, separation. They all have a very strong nomadic character which is not part of 20th century culture."

His career has seen as many

misses as hits. For 18 years he has wanted to wrap up the Reichstag building in Berlin but the political will was not there. Now that the Berlin Wall has fallen Christo fears he will never achieve his ambition.

"Now the Reichstag has the most incredible meanings and power for Germany and the whole world, so much that I fear that I won't be allowed to do it."

Christo traces his urge to wrap back to French sculptor Auguste Rodin's draped statue of 19th century novelist Honore de Balzac.

"Wrapping is not my invention, people have been fascinated by fabric for hundreds of years," he says.

"The wrapping of the Pont Neuf highlighted its properties and made the landscape look different — the Pont Neuf became the essence of a bridge and the houses became trivial."

"The work is bigger than

my imagination, it's a revelation to me and my collaborators. I don't do a project without the Reichstag, it is the Reichstag."

A quiet, amiable grey-haired man, Christo has had to learn patience in his notorious career, not least while organising his latest work.

"All projects involve long years of involvement and often the right chemistry to get permission is not there. Sometimes I get the permits too late and I don't care, I am no longer inspired."

Christo had been thinking of his U.S.-Japanese project for 15 years before he came up with the umbrella village idea in 1985. It took him months to persuade officials and farmers in the two valleys to go along with his plans.

It will cost around \$20 million. Christo does not accept gifts, sponsorship or commissions. He pays for projects by selling draft plans, models and drawings to collectors.

Seven factories in the U.S., West Germany and Japan are making different parts of the umbrellas which are designed to withstand winds of 110 kph (70 miles per hour) when open.

About 3,000 people will assemble in the valleys to erect the umbrellas. Christo surveyed both the valley near Gorman, 96 kilometres from Los Angeles, and the valley near Mito, 120 kilometres from Tokyo, in 1988 to work out umbrella positions.

"We chose valleys that were not too narrow, not too wide and not too famous," Christo said. "We are building houses without walls to give the feeling of a nomadic presence, a new settlement."

In Japan the umbrellas will be close together because space is short. "But they will be whimsically placed in California to express how much space is available," Christo said.

The potato — No slouch in hungry world

By Mike Feinsilber
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Portraying lazy people as "couch potatoes" is a label on a vegetable with an important role in feeding a hungry world, say participants in a conference on the future of the potato.

"The potato yields more nutritious food quicker on less land and under harsher climates than any major crop," said Robert E. Rhoades, a potato researcher stationed in the Philippines.

"The idea of a lazy potato is a contradiction in terms," he said.

But Rhoades told the Smithsonian Institution meeting on "feeding the global village" that the potato has been belittled ever since it was carried back to Europe following Christopher Columbus' voyage.

There's an improbable rumour, he said, that "spud" comes from the acronym for the "Society for the Prevention of an Unwholesome Diet," a group that has dedicated to keeping potatoes out of England.

The Scots originally refused to eat potatoes because they weren't mentioned in the Bible, he said, and through the ages the potato has been accused of causing syphilis, rickets, tuberculosis and lust.

In actual fact, the spread of the potato offers a second chance to support a population that is outracing its capacity to feed itself, the conference was told. It is grown in 126 countries, from the Arctic to the tropics, atop mountains and in the desert.

The first chance was the "green revolution," which present use of chemicals on started in the 1960s and kept production," Sawyer said.

millions alive by developing high-yield strains of rice, corn and wheat, but never fully lived up to its promise.

China, the world's rice bowl, has replaced Poland as the second largest potato producer, behind the Soviet Union. India is in fourth place, the United States fifth.

The potato's foremost champion at the conference was researcher Richard Sawyer, founder and director general of the International Potato Centre in Lima, Peru.

He said his interest was sharpened when he subsisted on stolen seed potatoes while a prisoner of war in Nazi Germany.

Changes in the way potatoes are planted promise to make this vegetable, packed with protein and vitamin C, potassium, iron and magnesium, widely available in poor lands where it has been too expensive.

Potatoes are usually grown from a tuber chunk containing buds or "eyes." Research at the potato centre made it possible to grow them from seeds from the plant's flower, Sawyer reported, eliminating the need to import seed material at great expense.

"I can hold in my hand enough true potato seed to plant a hectare (2.471 acres), whereas it takes 4,000 pounds (1,800 kilos) or more of tubers to plant the same area," Sawyer said.

Meantime, he said, scientists have only begun to explore new varieties.

"I am confident we have the ability to develop varieties which would have resistance to pests and diseases and efficiency."

The youngster had a leg infection and fever that began with an insect bite. Because

By Ira Dreyfuss
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — It's amazing how anything that feels so bad can make you feel so good.

After 30 minutes of gasping, sweating and aching, you're enjoying the post-exercise cool-down — and it is really cool. As you catch your breath and walk, you feel as serene as a sunny day.

Sometimes it even comes over you while you're still running. What puzzles researchers is why. They believe the altered state is cooked out of the biochemical stew you bring to a simmer by exercising, but they're still working out both the ingredients and the recipe.

Back during the running revolution of the 1970s, the feeling was described as "runner's high."

Researchers looking for the physiological cause have been focusing on Beta-Endorphin, one of a class of hormones that may act as opiates. When exercise increases stress, beta-endorphin production also increases, often sharply.

Endorphins seem to partially control the effects of the hor-

mones epinephrine, the biochemical accelerator in the body's reaction to stress, said Peter A. Farrell, an associate professor of applied physiology at Pennsylvania State University.

"I firmly believe ... endorphins are keeping the body from overresponding," he said.

"A calm is one label you could hang on it," said Bradley D. Hatfield, associate professor in the Department of Kinesiology at the University of Maryland, who is analysing the relationship of mood and beta-endorphin levels.

Some findings from that project have been reported in the journal Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise.

The researchers had 12 young men exercise at varying intensities on stationary bikes. They found that beta-endorphin levels increased with intensity, and that

the levels declined more slowly among the higher-intensity exercisers after the workout was over.

But endorphin increases do not stop consistently into mood changes.

Exercisers and non-exercisers report lower anxiety and stress.

This could mean that people feel more comfortable as time passed and they got more used to the conditions of the experiment, Hatfield said.

Depression and hostility scores didn't change, but that could be because these young healthy people didn't have much depression or hostility to begin with, he said.

"It's probably a multidimensional thing," Hatfield said. Mood could be affected by everything from the complexities of neurochemistry to the simple feeling of success you get from doing a tough job, he said.

Diet can help prevent cancer, but not treat it

By Paul Recer
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The "killer diet" of rich foods favoured by Americans makes them more susceptible to cancer, and it's too late to change before the disease develops, researchers say.

"The man on the street is eating himself to death with a killer diet of high calories and high fat," Dr. Henry T. Lynch, a researcher at the Creighton University School of Medicine said. "They are more vulnerable to cancer, we know that from epidemiological studies."

But precisely how diet can affect the development of cancer cells is still unknown. Lynch said that despite claims by some unconventional cancer treatment centres there is no conclusive, clear evidence that any specific food or diet provides an absolute protection from cancer.

Lynch, a speaker at a meeting of the American Institute for Cancer Research on the effects of vitamins and minerals on cancer, said all that scientists can say for sure now is that a high-fiber, low-fat diet is a "prudent" precaution against cancer.

This is based on studies of populations in which the occurrence of cancer is lower than in the United States and in countries that have adopted a Western diet, he said.

Inexpensive packets of rehydrating salts, a lifesaver against diarrhea, have been made available by UNICEF, the United Nations organisation for children.

Struggling with few resources, obsolete and broken-down equipment as well as shortages of medicines, health care workers said they can only try their best to save young lives.

But this does not mean that people can prevent cancer with a knife and a fork.

"In humans, the data is still preliminary and fragmentary," said Lynch. "When bringing dietary manipulation to a clinical application, we're still in a gray zone."

Once cancer has developed,

Lynch said there has been no reputable research showing that special diets or food supplements can effectively defeat the disease.

People with cancer may spend thousands of dollars on unconventional treatments based on unusual diets, but they are wasting their money, the researcher said.

"There are no anti-cancer dietary supplements," said Lynch, a practicing cancer specialist. "I know patients who get into that garbage and it's pathetic."

Carmen Borek, a professor at the Tufts University School of Medicine, said there have been studies showing that low-

levels of some nutrients are more common among people with cancer. And she said that laboratory studies on isolated cells and in animals have shown that vitamin E, selenium and traces of some other nutrients can interrupt the development of cancer cells.

But, she said, there still is no evidence relating these findings to humans, or proving that dietary manipulation can either treat or prevent cancer.

"We still have to do work on that," she said. "I don't think we'll have the final evidence for a long time."

One way to get the evidence would be to study families in which there is a genetic predisposition to develop cancer, Lynch said.

"There are thousands of families that have been decimated by cancer," he said. Some family members, said Lynch, have a 50-50 chance of developing the disease.

Using controlled diets in carefully designed studies with these families, he said, could give "final answers" on cancer and diet in about one generation.

"The evidence is very strong that diet is associated with cancer, but it's not clear if dietary manipulation can prevent the disease," he said.

Children fare worst in Nicaraguan health crisis

By Doralisa Pilarte
The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's health system is crumbling under economic chaos, shortages, corruption and epidemics. Those who suffer most are the children.

A measles epidemic has killed hundreds of children this year. Malnutrition ravages small bodies.

Conditions are desperate at La Mascota Children's Hospital, which has 240 beds.

Dr. Adolfo Galan Ruiz, head of the emergency room, asked the mother of a nine-year-old boy: "Do you know how to pray?" She nodded, and he said: "Then start praying."

The youngster had a leg infection and fever that began with an insect bite. Because

he was malnourished, the infection developed into life-threatening gangrene.

"We have done what we can," Galan told the mother, trying to comfort her. "The rest is up to God."

Asked later whether he believed in God, he shrugged and said: "No."

In three days, the boy was dead.

Galan said malnutrition was the direct or indirect cause of more than 40 per cent of the deaths at La Mascota, where

54 children died in September, 67 in August and 118 in July.

La Mascota, which was built eight years ago under Sandinista rule, is among Nicaragua's better hospitals.

Most hospitals came under Sandinista ownership during a decade-long rule and are damaged.

La Mascota's director by the 5-month-old conservative government. "We haven't had any polio in 5 or 6 years."

A growing measles

epidemic, however, has killed hundreds of children this

year. The rainy season brings the annual diarrhea epidemic respiratory problems.

Puddles of rainwater breed flies, which contaminate uncovered food. People are forced to drink unsafe water.

Government health campaigns — which instruct people to boil water, cover food and wash their hands — have met with limited success.

A special account has been opened at a bank to receive contributions.

"The only thing we have eradicated in Nicaragua is polio," said Dr. Enrique Alvarado, appointed La Mascota's director by the 5-month-old conservative government.

La Mascota, which was built eight years ago under Sandinista rule, is among Nicaragua's better hospitals.

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La Mascota's director by the 5-month-old conservative government. "We haven't had any polio in 5 or 6 years."

A growing measles

epidemic, however, has killed hundreds of children this

part for the first time.

What can, in concrete terms, be done to counter stress?

The starting point dealt with at relevant seminars and training courses is to isolate the factors which in individual cases cause stress.

Some of these factors can be eliminated, reduced or avoided. Considerable relief could be achieved by taking steps such as setting priorities, more sensibly allocating time and reorganising the working day.

Unfortunate attitudes are often hidden behind cases of chronic overwork. People who felt the need to accommodate everyone or who could not bring themselves to say no, create stress for themselves. Such attitudes could be checked out with questions such as: "What is this attitude doing for me? Is it doing me any harm?" and in doing so, to reveal starting points for developing more realistic and less stress-

inducing habits. These could not, however, be expressed as simple formulas. They must be integrated in each individual personality.

For mastery over stress long term there are also special relaxation and breathing techniques which serve to increase resistance to, and general ability to cope with, stress.

They also help develop certain abilities such as in communication or personal relations areas.

When the load on an individual spills over from the performance-enhancing type of stress into the type of stress likely to harm health and impair performance — and the spill-over point varies from individual to individual — a set of measures against the stress-causing factors can be deployed. Short-term relief is created by spontaneous relaxation which, like other techniques is disposed to limit the extent of excitability and prevent the process of stress from building up.

The simmering-down as a result sometimes could express itself for example where a person would use the stairs rather than the lift following a stressful meeting. This was a way of using up the excess energy which had been generated in the stress situation.

Reichard Schwarz, of Siemens, reckons that the number of seminars dealing with stress are increasing by at least 20 per cent a year. In the past seven years, almost 600 department heads from the Leverkusen works have taken part in anti-stress projects.

This (northern) summer, wives and husbands of employees were invited to take

self-control" increased from top to bottom inside the hierarchical pyramid, managers were less prone to heart attacks than white-collar workers and white-collar workers less than blue-collar workers.

Fricke urged that companies set up health plans under which employees could meet weekly or at greater intervals with others in their field of work for a couple of hours during working hours.

Participants could learn through reciprocal exchanges of experiences to observe work strain without feelings of resignation, guilt or accusations of guilt — Frankfurter Rundschau.

Chinese traditional medicine offered for AIDS cure

By Charlene L. Fu
The Associated Press

PEKING — Chinese traditional medicine-makers have jumped into the quest for an AIDS cure, pushing centuries-old herbal treatments as the answer to the modern-day scourge.

A group of doctors and researchers introduced their latest alternative to Western medicine: red, white, yellow and green pills whose major ingredients include seaweed, Chinese violet, honey suckle and wild chrysanthemum.

Already this month, reports have appeared in at least two national newspapers of success claims for a new combination of herbal extracts from Angelica, Ginseng and Fructus Lycium formulated by the Chinese military.

In April, the official Xinhua News Agency said a Chinese herbal extract was effective in killing the AIDS virus when injected into the vagina or used as a mouthwash.

It also said doctors have achieved "satisfactory results" in using a "therapy combining Chinese medicines, acupuncture and moxibustion, fumigation, bath therapy, psychotherapy and massage" on AIDS patients.

None of the medicine-makers offer more than cursory data to back their claims to cure acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). AIDS is caused by the HIV-virus, which attacks the body's immune system, leaving it vulnerable to infections.

The recent news conference

Firms see pay-off in helping employees avoid stress

By Gert Semler and Stefan Rieß

ABILITY to cope with stress is a quality referred to in every second job advertisement in the Neue Juristische Wochenschrift, a lawyers' magazine. Working conditions in many practices make this a quality that is absolutely essential.

It is a quality that a 36-year-old lawyer from Munich who was recently found unconscious in front of his front door at two in the morning did not have. The diagnosis of the hastily summoned doctor: circulatory collapse. The run-up: much too much to work, constant pressure of time, countless cups of coffee, constant smoking and, more and more often, too much alcohol.

It is a case which shows that stress in the modern world of work can also take its toll of relatively young people. It is not just the "classic" case of the endangered manager who is affected but, as new scientific studies have found, freelance workers and the self-employed who are exposed to health risks. Ursula Hartel of the Medis Institute of the Society for Radiation and Environment Research, near Munich, discovered that in the so-called type A case which, in research into stress is regarded as the most important risk type for heart and circulation illnesses, there are many people between the ages of 25 and 44.

The Munich lawyer was unmistakeably a type A case. Decisive for him before his collapse were his excessive desire for recognition and an almost compulsive drive for challenges and competition. He put both himself and other under pressure of time, always looked tense and was easily excited, but he only

occasionally showed anger. He drove colleagues to greater efforts, urging them often with expressions of impatience and fingers nervously tapping the table.

Assignments had to be rapidly completed, yesterday rather than today. Conscientiousness and punctuality were absolute priorities. He was so self-centered that he was barely aware of the needs and interests of others. His attitudes contained big health risks not only for himself but also for colleagues: he sought and created stress.

Hartel reports that in the private sector with its high proportion of type A cases, more than 55 per cent of white-collar employees between the ages of 35 and 44 showed such behavioural traits. But these days, there is in the private

PLO warns of use of arms

(Continued from page 1) its "unprecedented use of force" and if the Security Council fails to take action, he said. The Palestinians living in the occupied territories were under "great pressure" on the PLO to arm them against "the organised terrorism of the Israelis," he added.

The PLO official described the Israeli rejection of the U.N. mission as a "defiance of the international community's will and a real challenge to the ability of the United Nations to carry (out) its decisions and to show ... that no state is above international law."

Abu Sharif called on the U.N. secretary general to call an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the Israeli government's refusal to abide by Resolution 672 and said the council was responsible for providing protection to the Palestinians.

He stressed that the purpose of the U.N. mission was not to investigate the "criminal acts of the Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem" but to expose the "deplorable and miserable" situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"We are sure that blocking the efforts of the Security Council will result in more frustration and push the situation in the Middle East to its explosive end," Abu Sharif warned. "And we will consider any Israeli military personnel who shoot at our people as a legal target," he said.

Abu Sharif said the five permanent members of the Security Council should meet urgently to discuss the convening of an international peace conference to discuss implementation of Resolution 242, which called on Israel 23 years ago to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Asked whether the PLO was insisting on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's Aug. 12 initiative which linked the Iraq-Kuwait conflict with the Palestinian problem or was awaiting a resolution of the Gulf crisis first, Abu Sharif said: "As a matter of fact I am calling for an international conference (on the Palestinian problem) before the Gulf crisis is resolved. There are two standards with which Western countries deal with the resolutions of the same body concerning the same area...we are calling for one standard."

He said the linkage between

the two problems exists in principle but that does not mean a certain schedule or timetable would link the two conflicts.

Abu Sharif stressed the PLO's adherence to its own peace initiative of December 1988 which he said was not a tactical move but a strategic goal. "We are committed to the peace initiative and a two-state solution," he affirmed. "But now we are requesting the international community to protect our people until a solution is achieved."

Asked whether the PLO was giving the Security Council a deadline to decide how to protect the Palestinians, Abu Sharif pointed out that the council was scheduled to meet before the end of this month to discuss the report that is supposed to be submitted by the mission by Oct. 24.

In any event, he said, the fact-finding mission was a mere formality. "The whole world knows is aware of the facts," he said. He recalled that a previous report on the occupied territories compiled by Deputy Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime was never submitted to the Security Council.

He dismissed suggestions that arming the Palestinian people would only result in more violence and deaths. "Israel does not need any excuse to escalate the violence," he said.

On the Gulf crisis and the possibility for a political solution to the problem, Abu Sharif said there was a systematic attempt by the United States and other countries to escalate the situation rather than to achieve a negotiated settlement. He said a tentative agreement was reached at the onset of the crisis and it was agreed upon by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia as well as President Saddam Hussein. But the initiative was "killed" by the Aug. 4 meeting in Cairo of Arab foreign ministers who condemned the Iraqi invasion and provided an Arab cover for American-led Western forces to be deployed in Saudi Arabia, according to Abu Sharif.

"President Bush is fully responsible for any outbreak of war and its terrible consequences," Abu Sharif declared. "Despite what happened in Cairo, the opportunity for a peaceful solution is still a big opportunity."

Baker calls for patience

(Continued from page 1) away from moves to demand "war reparations" from Iraq or set up a war crimes tribunal to punish Saddam Hussein and instead proposed a new idea to call for emergency supplies for besieged diplomats in Kuwait.

Baker told Tuesday's news conference he preferred at this stage to pass a United Nations resolution to resupply foreign embassies still operating in Kuwait with food and water rather than a British proposal to snap reparations on Baghdad.

"We'd like to see that resolution passed promptly and that resolution is under discussion at the United Nations as we speak here today," Baker said.

Baker's statement came as a surprise to Western diplomats there who were drawing up a resolution including a demand for

Iraqi compensation for individuals who had suffered because of the invasion.

U.S. officials said Washington had shied away from the idea, first proposed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, because it was nervous some countries might seek to write in similar provisions relating to the Israeli-occupied territories.

Baker said such measures could come later.

"At some point... we think it would be appropriate to consider resolutions that spoke to the question of reparations from Iraq for what they have done to Kuwait and that spoke to the question generally of war crimes responsibility," he said.

President George Bush Monday likened Iraqis to the Nazis and recalled that Nazi leaders had been brought to trial at the Nuremberg tribunal.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman

Primakov retains optimism

(Continued from page 1)

It has left London-based political analysts wondering whether Baghdad might eventually be persuaded to settle for only a chunk of the emirate.

A copy of the map was seen by Reuters and the analysts said it might be a clue to Iraq's bargaining position in any Gulf negotiations.

A German deputy said Tuesday Iraq would be willing to accept a diplomatic way out of the Gulf crisis if the country was allowed to save its face and if the Palestinian problem was not left out.

Dieter Schinzel, a member of the opposition Social Democratic Party who is a deputy in the European Parliament, spoke to reporters in Bonn after returning from Iraq and talks with Iraqi officials.

He had met with Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

Schinzel said Iraqi officials had indicated that Iraq was willing to look for a diplomatic way out of the crisis if it was allowed to "keep its honour" and if the Palestinian issue was part of the diplomatic effort.

He said Iraq would be willing to accept mediation by such European personalities as Presi-

dent Mitterrand, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher or former German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has said that Iraq was refusing to indicate any Kuwait withdrawal plan, since to discuss it would undermine the Baghdad's army morale.

French politician Claude Cheysson, the head of a European Parliament delegation which saw Arafat for four hours on Tuesday night, told Reuters:

"Arafat told me that even if (Iraq) has decided to evacuate Kuwait, (it) is not going to say it in advance because that would demotivate (its) troops and complicate (its) discussions with the other Arab states."

Cheysson, a former French foreign minister, said, "Arafat told me he was more optimistic than he was some weeks ago... he was very reserved on a softening of Saddam Hussein's position but he gave an interesting justification and explanations."

Arafat recalled that during negotiations on withdrawing Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut in 1982 he had taken the same attitude as Saddam might take if he was thinking of withdrawal.

Arafat said Sunday that Iraq's position on Kuwait had shifted but gave no details.

Palestinians boycott Hurd

(Continued from page 1)

saying, but the compromise we reached is that one person is going with a memorandum and talking to the secretary about all these things."

The 27 Palestinians Hurd had been scheduled to meet on Wednesday included Khalil, an economics professor; Sari Nusseibeh, a leading professor from Jerusalem; Lawyer Jamil Tarifi, and Mustafa Barghouti, head of medical relief in the occupied West Bank.

Palestinian academic Saeb Erakat had a hastily convened news conference as Hurd was supposed to be meeting them at a hotel.

Hurd, apparently unaware of the Palestinian storm brewing in Jerusalem, made his first comments on the Israeli media reports in an impromptu exchange with a student at a rehabilitation centre in the West Bank.

"We believe the Palestinians should have the right to determine their own future," Hurd said at the centre in the town of Beit Jala that treats many casualties of the 34-month-old uprising.

"We don't say there cannot be a state. We don't say there should be a state. It's for the Palestinians to decide their own future," he said.

However, in another statement likely to anger Arabs and please Israelis, he said the PLO's support for Iraq had changed his opinion of the organization.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation has to be involved in the process but the PLO has made a big mistake by finding excuses for Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. It does alter one's opinion," Hurd said during exchanges with the student.

Gorbachev meets Cheney

(Continued from page 1)

Americans want to talk about the Gulf crisis as well.

Cheney later met Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and thanked him for Soviet cooperation at the United Nations on the Gulf issue.

Moscow Radio said Gorbachev and Cheney discussed the Gulf situation, but it gave no details.

Beirut 'green line' torn down

(Continued from page 1)

Justice Minister Edmond Rizk said France's decision to grant Aoun asylum was "not justified."

"Lebanon is prepared to give Aoun a fair trial and to guarantee his physical safety. France's humanitarian motives to grant him asylum are not justified," Rizk said in a statement broadcast by the communist-run Voice of the People radio.

"The combat is over. The forces that carried out the attack were ordered to start gathering at key road intersections and strategic locations," the police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman

In Algeria:

Rise of fundamentalists worries women's movement

By Patrick McDowell
The Associated Press

ALGIERS, Algeria — Khalida Massaoudi heads the largest women's rights organisation in this Muslim nation of 36 million people: it has 400 members.

Ms. Massaoudi, 32, worries that the shift to democracy will do nothing to end what she calls the repression of Algerian women. Her fears deepen with each political advance by the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front, known as the FIS.

"The biggest danger for us is if the FIS take power," said the soft-spoken teacher of high school mathematics. "It will prolong the totalitarianism Algeria has already known too long."

She said the Marxist revolutionaries who ruled Algeria unchallenged for 28 years had given the fundamentalists a ready-made framework for oppressing women under Islamic law.

The National Liberation Front, or FLN, imposed one-party rule on Algeria after winning independence from France in 1962. Many FLN leaders were devout Muslims despite their Marxist philosophy, and wrote into the constitution that Algeria would be an Islamic nation.

Then, in 1984, the National Assembly passed the family law in response to pressure from Islamists.

Women in Algiers and Oran

wore skirts and trousers, but most rural women concealed themselves behind veils.

Divided as it was between devout Muslims from rural areas and more secular leaders from the cities, the FLN sidestepped the issue of women's rights. Ms. Massaoudi said each member of her independent Association for the Triumph of Women's Rights is a heroine in a society that has never made a gift to women.

"For the crushing majority of women in this country, the only world is the family," she said.

Ms. Massaoudi stands out in her working-class neighbourhood: she holds a job, lives alone, leaves her red hair uncovered and asks no man's permission to go out. Algeria's work force of 8 million includes only 380,000 women.

Most of her female neighbours

cloak themselves in long robes and scarves before leaving their houses, and nearly always are accompanied by another woman or a male relative.

Women served in the National Liberation Front during its eight-year guerrilla war against France but Islamic tradition coexisted uneasily with Western concepts of women's rights during the first generation of independence.

The National Liberation Front, or FLN, imposed one-party rule on Algeria after winning independence from France in 1962. Many FLN leaders were devout Muslims despite their Marxist philosophy, and wrote into the constitution that Algeria would be an Islamic nation.

Then, in 1984, the National Assembly passed the family law in response to pressure from Islamists.

That law was the final stab in the back by the FLN," Ms. Massaoudi said. "The FLN dug the grave for women and put them in it."

The FLN has a women's wing, as do other parties. But men

retain control.

President Chadli Bendjedid has proposed reforming the election law, but the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front accuses him of bending the rules to help the FLN.

With solid support among Algeria's swollen ranks of unemployed young men, the fundamentalists have the strongest party as the spring parliamentary elections approach.

Most followers of the fundamentalists favour separate education for males and females.

"The woman is sacred," said Dilijer Boualem, 55. "We want them to learn, to do medicine, as the (Islamic) law says. But mixing this with us are against. It is forbidden for Muslim people."

An article in the Salvation Front's newspaper said women should work "when necessity arises."

"The woman who goes to work and preserves her honour, modesty and purity, who honourably fulfills her task, then comes home as clean as she left... should not, in our humble opinion, be considered as having disobeyed the commandments of God," it said.

One test of modesty is whether a woman wears the hijab, a scarf covering the head and neck. Increasing numbers of women, even in Algiers, are doing so.

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Karpov, Kasparov split dramatic title chess game

NEW YORK (AP) — Champion Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov agreed to a draw in the third game of the world championship chess match.

The game, which had resumed Tuesday after adjourning Monday on the 41st move, ended when Kasparov offered a draw after Karpov's 53rd move.

It was a position that grand masters said was a "theoretical" or inevitable draw.

The score now stands at 2-1 in favor of Kasparov, who won the second game on Oct. 10. The first game, played Oct. 8, also ended in a draw. Each player scores one point for a win and half a point for a draw.

The fourth game is scheduled for Wednesday, when Kasparov will play the white pieces.

Grand masters in the press room Tuesday were not surprised by Kasparov's 41st move — sealed at the end of play Monday —

when he moved his king to attack Karpov's rook.

Karpov won a pawn of the 43rd move, which left Kasparov with a king, two bishops, a knight and four pawns, against Karpov's king, rook, bishop, knight and two pawns.

With his 48th move, Karpov made another sacrifice, this time giving up a bishop for two pawns.

By the 50th move, it appeared that the two players would soon agree to a draw.

"It's a clear draw," said grand master Leonid Shamkovich of Brooklyn, "I don't see how to win this position."

Another grand master, Edmar Mednis of Queens, said, "Kasparov's last key defensive maneuver was to sacrifice his rook for Kasparov's bishop on D8, so that he could capture Kasparov's last remaining pawn."

"Even though Kasparov has a bishop advantage, the fact that

Kasparov has no pawns makes this a theoretical draw," Mednis said.

Kasparov, 27, the highest-rated player in the history of chess, and Karpov, 39, the former world champion he unseated in 1985, are playing a best-of-24-game match.

The first player to amass 12½ points through a combination of wins and draws will be declared the winner.

The first 12 games are to be played in New York and the remaining games in Lyon, France. If either player scores 6 points by the 10th game or 6½ points by the 11th, however, the match will move to Lyon at that point.

The third game was halted at 10:30 p.m. Monday (0230 GMT Tuesday) when Kasparov wrote down his 41st move and sealed it in an envelope.

Borg serious about comeback

LONDON (AP) — Bjorn Borg says he's serious about a tennis comeback but is not yet ready to play against top-flight competition after six years on the sidelines.

The 34-year-old Swede told two British newspapers, the Daily Mail and the Times of London, that he needed much more work before considering a return to tournament play or exhibitions. He said he would make no move until next year at the earliest.

"I need more play on the court and I will only play competitively again if I am sure I am ready to do so," he told the Times. "I know that only by practicing, by working out, by playing against different types of players, aggressive and defensive, and on all sorts of different surfaces."

In an interview published in Wednesday's Daily Mail, the five-time Wimbledon champion and six-time winner of the French Open seemed a bit more inclined toward a comeback.

"There is a very good possibility that I could start playing on the tour next year if I feel within myself that I am ready, or maybe it will be exhibitions," he said.

Borg has been working out at various London tennis clubs since last August, and reports soon spread that a comeback was imminent.

Borg left Tennis in 1982, made a one-tournament comeback two years later and then quit again, saying this time it was for good.

Since retiring in 1984, Borg has suffered the breakup of his first marriage and lost millions of dollars in bad business deals.

At the time he left tennis, Borg said he would not miss the sport but told the Times he found out differently.

Egyptian federation sacks World Cup coach

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt's soccer federation Wednesday fired Mahmoud Al Gohary, the coach who shepherded the national team to last summer's World Cup finals for the first time in 56 years.

The federation said it had accepted Gohary's resignation. But the 52-year-old coach said: "I did not submit a resignation ... and I never contemplated resigning."

The federation also suspended for six months national team defender Ibrahim Hassan, 24, for hitting the referee at a friendly match with Greece's national team in Athens on Oct. 10. Hassan, who plays for the Salomika-based Greek club Paok, participated in Egypt's World Cup matches.

The Greek national team clambered the Egyptians 6-1 in the Athens game. Federation sources said the debacle was the main reason behind Gohary's downfall.

But the federation announcement on his departure gave no reason.

The federation has accepted coach Mahmoud Al Gohary's resignation and thanks him for all his efforts during the elimination rounds and the finals of the World Cup," Mohammad Khalil Al Dib, the federation's general manager, told reporters.

Weak Egypt, which drew a difficult group placement, surprised with a creditable performance last June at the World Cup finals in Italy. It was eliminated in the first round but tied strong Holland 1-1 and Ireland 0-0 before being ousted in a 1-0 loss to England.

Adol Al Gazzar, a federation council member and chairman of its planning committee, said the body will hire two European coaches to replace Al Gohary, who doubled as trainer for both the national and second-ranking Olympic team.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1990
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's new Moon in Libra offers you a special opportunity to take a good look around you and to realize the best way to improve and reorganize.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Whatever has to do with your home and straightening any messes out there is easily accomplished after which look to increasing money inflow.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Get into whatever communications require your attention and get them behind you and you are really rid of them; after which attend to personal needs.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Do whatever will get you off the hook where some material obligations are concerned then you will be able to better plan the future more wisely.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A day to get personal matters and conditions arranged as you want them to be in the future after which join an important friend at a hobby.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You have some activities in which you have been engaged that should be finished today, then you can arrange what benefits you can get from your efforts.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Confirm whatever engagements you have made that are important to you whether social or business; then reach out for meeting with outside bigwigs.

Nannini hopes to race again

FLORENCE (R) — Italian Formula One driver Alessandro Nannini, recovering after an operation to reattach his arm which was severed in a helicopter crash, still hopes to race again, his wife said.

"Alessandro is terrified of being forced to stop racing but he's still hoping he'll be able to make a comeback," Paola Nannini told reporters at the Florence hospital where the driver was taken after the accident last Friday.

"Besides, Formula One has always been his life and it was mine too," she said Tuesday.

The Benetton driver, lying seventh in the World Drivers' Championship, and three other men were injured in the crash at Nannini's parents' villa outside the Tuscan city of Seina.

Nannini's lower right arm was severed and his left arm was

broken.

Surgeon Carlo Bufalini, who operated on Nannini and warned that the arm might have to be amputated if infection set in, said Wednesday that the driver was recovering well.

"The risk of an amputation is getting smaller by the hour," he said. "But let's wait before saying the operation was a success. I've cases failing after 10 days."

Nannini had asked for a television set so that he could watch Sunday's Japanese Grand Prix which he won last year.

Magistrates are expected to question Nannini in the next few days as part of an inquiry into allegations that he was piloting the helicopter without a licence when it crashed.

Meanwhile Brazilian Roberto Moreno was named Benetton Tuesday as Nannini's replacement for this weekend's Japanese

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 19



Drawing of: Oct. 17, 1990

Winning Tickets	
Holder of ticket No. 73002	Wins JD 25,000
Holder of ticket No. 73874	Wins JD 6,000
Holder of ticket No. 66330	Wins JD 3,000
Holder of ticket No. 69429	Wins JD 2,500
Holder of ticket No. 14902	Wins JD 1,500
Holder of ticket No. 57658	Wins JD 1,200
Holder of ticket No. 35957	Wins JD 1,000
Holder of ticket No. 37937	Wins JD 600

Ticket numbers	43864 14876 38159 24169	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers	02203 26638 54680	win JD 100 each
TICKETS ENDING WITH		
5922 8933 5871 3467 2896 Win JD 20 each 4465 4660 1335 6305 2152 Win JD 10 each		
527 386 884 656 087 Win JD 5 each		
8000 tickets ending with 9 Win JD 2 each.		

COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

40 covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in **9** Win JD 10

Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 18 of October 2, 1990

Ibrahim Al Taha Armen — Employee Full first JD 25,000	Ramzi Abu Al Faleq Mean — Employee Full 2nd JD 6,000	Hassan Mohammad Armen — Student Full 5th JD 1,500	Majdi Abdul Azz Armen — Salesman Full 6th JD 1,200	Jamel Nasim Mafraq — Farmer Full 7th JD 1,000	Manuel Alcout Managan Armen — Worker Full 7th Ordinary Issue No. 17/90 JD 1,000
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Next Drawing takes place on November 2, 1990
First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1990
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: To-day's new Moon in Libra offers you a special opportunity to take a good look around you and to realize the best way to improve and reorganize.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Look for resolving an outside matter so it completed right away then you will be able to get into the practical aspects of your business affairs.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Go into whatever communications require your attention and get them behind you and you are really rid of them; after which attend to personal needs.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Do whatever will get you off the hook where some material obligations are concerned then you will be able to better plan the future more wisely.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) A day to get personal matters and conditions arranged as you want them to be in the future after which join an important friend at a hobby.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You have some activities in which you have been engaged that should be finished today, then you can arrange what benefits you can get from your efforts.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Confirm whatever engagements you have made that are important to you whether social or business; then reach out for meeting with outside bigwigs.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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HARRIS-15



Maradona returns to Italy

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Diego Maradona left for Italy Tuesday to go back to his club side Napoli — two days late.

He told reporters he wanted to return to Argentina soon to play for Boca Juniors. "I'm getting old. I want to finish my career at Boca," he said.

Maradona, whose contract with Napoli expires in 1993, has frequently said he wanted to end his playing days with Boca.

Maradona arrived in Buenos Aires Thursday after requesting leave for personal and family reasons. He assured his club he would return Sunday.

But he said Tuesday he did not think he would be punished for being late.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY OCTOBER 19, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Practical phases of your life can be organized on a safer basis and you have a much better chance to gain the good will and interest of one that is important to you.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Until now make sure that you use a good chance to please family by your thoughtfulness while later recreations do not bring anticipated joy.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Use the day to get off message, statements and reports to allies after which you will be able to get into problems at home and solve them in a tactful manner.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Get into the money aspects of any issues that require your attention during the day and in the evening make sure you do nothing to upset a usual ally.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) An openminded attitude brings much of a benefit to you during the day while the evening is no time to try to make a good impression in public.

Economy

Yeltsin says Gorbachev leading Soviet Union towards chaos

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Boris Yeltsin, president of the powerful Russian Federation, accused Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev of leading the Soviet Union towards chaos with his economic plans.

Yeltsin vented his anger Tuesday over Gorbachev's blueprint to rescue the crisis-ridden economy and guide the Soviet Union to a market system within two years.

GBM offers IBM System/390 through distributors in Mideast

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Gulf Business Machines (GBM), IBM's regional business partner, has announced it will supply the new IBM System/390 through IBM distributors in Bahrain, Qatar, UAE, Oman and Jordan.

The computer industry's most advanced integration of system architecture, design, technology and function was launched Sept. 5 in America and Europe. IBM called it: "Our most comprehensive announcement of products, features and functions in more than a quarter-century."

System/390, with its broad array of product options, has been designed to satisfy the computing needs of the 1990s as defined by IBM customers who want to manage their information system resources better and integrate them with strategic business processes for competitive advantage.

System/390 introduces the IBM Enterprise System/9000 family of 18 new processors including the most powerful the company has ever offered. The flexibility of the new processor family provides a 100-fold increase in performance from the

"Our reserves of patience are exhausted ... the new programme is a catastrophe waiting to occur in the first few months of its implementation," Yeltsin said in a forceful speech to the Russian parliament.

Yeltsin, slamming the Gorbachev plan as too cautious, held out the threat of a virtual economic breakaway by the country's biggest republic if the Kremlin leaders went ahead with his plan.

But he cushioned his warnings with offers of cooperation.

"In basic questions the president and I move in the same direction, but we move at a different pace and by different methods ... for this reason Gorbachev and I are both open to dialogue," Yeltsin said.

Gorbachev's document was presented as general guidelines, leaving important details to be settled later.

It lacks the clear timetable of a radical 500-day plan backed by Russia, gives no clear figures for cutting money supply and is less specific about the rate and scale of privatisation.

Yeltsin said if Gorbachev stood by his plan, to be debated by the Soviet parliament this week, Russia could ignore it and push on with its own programme regardless.

He said the Kremlin was preventing the vast majority of industrial plants in his republic switching to Russian control. Oil and major enterprises were firmly in the control of the "centre."

This could mean creating its own currency, dividing the budget with the central government and forming a separate army.

However, he suggested Russia might tolerate the plan for a few months until its inevitable collapse.

Russia and the central Soviet authorities could then forge a new radical programme. But he said lost time could be costly.

While threatening a breakaway, Yeltsin made it clear this could be a difficult course to follow.

He said the Kremlin was preventing the vast majority of industrial plants in his republic switching to Russian control. Oil and major enterprises were firmly in the control of the "centre."

All development efforts at this stage are adapted and reorganised on this basis," he told the government newspaper Al Jumhuriya at the weekend.

Among new measures, the ruling Revolutionary Command Council has taken the unprecedented step of exempting young farmers from military service if they can prove they work minimum areas producing grains, fruit and vegetables.

But more than ten weeks into the siege, some of the Arab states allied with Washington against Saddam say they doubt it is working.

And evidence in Baghdad suggests the international blockade is causing inconvenience rather than real hardship.

Long queues form daily at bakeries but rationed supplies of bread, rice, cooking oil, sugar, tea and several other basic commodities are available at heavily

Iraq launches big farm drive

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has launched an all-out drive to grow more food and beat a United Nations economic blockade designed to force its troops from Kuwait.

As the winter sowing season approaches, senior government officials say the aim is to achieve minimum self-sufficiency at least in grain, vital to an Iraqi diet that depends heavily on bread — now in short supply.

Deputy Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi has said the drive is part of a plan to gear the economy to "self-defence," effectively switching to a war footing to meet basic civilian needs and supply Iraq's one-million-strong army.

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Among new measures, the ruling Revolutionary Command Council has taken the unprecedented step of exempting young farmers from military service if they can prove they work minimum areas producing grains, fruit and vegetables.

The embargo shut off the oil exports on which Iraq depended for revenue to import most of its industrial spare parts and military equipment and more than 80 per cent of its food.

But more than ten weeks into the siege, some of the Arab states allied with Washington against Saddam say they doubt it is working.

And evidence in Baghdad suggests the international blockade is causing inconvenience rather than real hardship.

Long queues form daily at bakeries but rationed supplies of bread, rice, cooking oil, sugar, tea and several other basic commodities are available at heavily

subsidised prices.

Meat is also relatively cheap and easily available, apparently because breeding stock being slaughtered.

Other foods are plentiful outside the rationing system although at sky-high prices in relation to the average monthly wage of about 15 dinars (\$480).

The price of potatoes has soared more than 800 per cent since before the crisis to three dinars (\$9.6) a kilogramme, while three litres of corn oil in a can from Kuwait cost 15 dinars (\$43) at one Baghdad store on Wednesday.

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Non-essential foods are beyond many pockets. Domestically brewed beer is also in short supply but some foreign economists say that because the barley is being used with wheat to make bread.

Many restaurants in Baghdad have been ordered to stop serving meals in another example of how food supplies are being conserved to sit out the blockade.

The enforced changes in consumption and high prices have led to private complaints by some

Iraqis but nothing so far to suggest a sense of discontent that might undermine Saddam's firm hold on Iraq.

"Most Iraqis are of peasant origins so they know how to live with little," one senior government official said.

Western diplomats also privately concede that the embargo is having little serious impact on the food front.

"Food if anything is an inconvenience. No-one likes to queue but the Russians have done it for 80 years," said one diplomat who remarked that supplies of some items were more plentiful than when he arrived in Baghdad about a year ago.

Another envoy said it was impossible to know how much food Iraq has stockpiled before the embargo as such stocks are considered a strategic secret.

But he said supplies Iraq had commanded from affluent Kuwait may have been ignored when the embargo was imposed.

"The quantities available from Kuwait were not really calculated so it's all just guesswork. Nobody really knows," the envoy said.

World faces big oil glut, price crash if Iraq quits Kuwait

DUBAI (R) — France and Poland agreed Tuesday to create a stock exchange in Warsaw, housed in the former Communist Party headquarters and modelled on France's Lyon Bourse.

Privatisations Minister Waldemar Kuczynski signed a letter of intent with French Ambassador Alain Bry, under which French experts will conduct a feasibility study on setting up the Warsaw exchange and France will train Polish personnel.

Kuczynski said the exchange would be in the former headquarters of the Polish Communist Party, which has been empty since the party disbanded in January.

"This investment will assist

Highland to meet its objectives of developing the famous Grouse into a major international brand," said Highland's Chairman John Goodwin in a statement.

The French group, with its strong international distribution, will be able to use its global marketing muscle to bring famous Grouse to a wider audience in cognacs, champagnes and liqueurs.

The Highland/Remy deal is part of a scramble by major drinks makers to put together cross-border marketing arrangements and investments to take advantage of the single European market starting in 1993.

Highland Distilleries Co. PLC said it would pay £75.9 million (\$150 million) for 30 per cent of Orpar S.A., the parent of Remy Cointreau.

The investment expands

marketing links begun in 1988 between the Scottish group, whose famous Grouse Scotch is the no. 1 seller in Scotland, and Remy Cointreau, whose brands include Remy Martin cognac, Piper Heidsieck and Krug Champagnes and Mount Gay Rum.

Remy Cointreau is the world's third largest cognac producer and the fifth largest maker of champagne.

Under the deal, Highland will acquire bonds that can be converted into up to 30 per cent of the stock of Orpar. The heriard Dubreuil family, which controls Orpar, may acquire up to a maximum of 10 per cent of Highland's stock.

Highland also sold to Orpar its 12.7 per cent holding of Scotch maker Macallan-Glenlivet PLC, valued at £31.4 million.

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North Korea offers South pact to end threat of another war

PYONGYANG (R) — North Korea Wednesday proposed a pact to end the threat of another war with rival South Korea if the South abandoned what the North said were attempts to permanently seal the division of the peninsula.

North Korean Prime Minister You Hyon-Muk made the offer at the opening of talks with South Korean Prime Minister Kang Young-Hoon, the most senior official from the capitalist South to visit the Communist North in 45 years of confrontation.

North Korean officials told reporters it was the first time Pyongyang had put such a proposal to Seoul.

The two countries are still technically at war and have stared each other down over a heavily-fortified border since three years of full-scale conflict ended in 1953.

Emtity boiled to the surface again at Wednesday's meeting, which ended with a sharp exchange between the two premiers, according to South Korean press pool reports.

"If you don't discuss issues sincerely and only provoke us,

we are going to resolve anything," snapped Yon.

"Didn't you also aggravate us?" Kang retorted.

"Last night at the banquet we laughed together," Kang said, "but whenever we go into a meeting place — I don't know why it ends this way."

Both delegations refused to shake hands after the session, the Japanese News Agency, Kyodo, said.

The atmosphere in Pyong-

yang's People's Palace of Culture was in contrast to the marked cordiality of the premiers' first encounter in Seoul in September, the highest-level inter-Korean meeting since the peninsula was divided by the victorious powers after World War II.

The Northern premier said our big disagreement was over what steps to take first to move towards the ultimate goal of reunification.

North Korea wants to tackle military and political issues first, South Korea wants to begin with exchanges of people and goods.

Yon's draft text for the non-

aggression pact said neither side would resort to arms against the other and disputes would be solved through negotiation.

It called for the arms race to be halted, armed forces reduced and a military hot-line to be set up to prevent clashes.

About 870,000 North Korean troops face 650,000 South Koreans and 46,000 Americans across a 4-kilometre wide demilitarized zone which marked the front line when the shooting stopped in the 1950-53 war.

Yon said Seoul must abandon plans he said appeared aimed at freezing the status quo and setting for "two Koreas."

He demanded an end to the annual South Korean-U.S.

"Team Spirit" war games.

If the South was not in a position to decide this on its own, the North Korean premier added, the two sides should write to the U.S. government.

Kang brushed aside this and two other main issues Pyongyang says must be resolved if reunification is to proceed.

These are the releases of three dissidents jailed for illegally visiting

North Korea and Pyongyang's proposal for a single Korean seat at the United Nations.

Kang also demanded that the North abandon its goal of revolution in the South, according to South Korean press pool reports.

"If you continue to attempt to interfere in our internal affairs... we have a lot to say about your own internal affairs," Kang said.

Kang gave detailed proposals to restore inter-Korean travel, mail and telecommunications, and to further economic exchanges and cooperation.

On Thursday, Kang was scheduled to meet North Korean President Kim Il-Sung, the 78-year-old "great leader" who has ruled his increasingly isolated Stalinist state since it was founded.

Kang will reportedly pass on a proposal for a summit meeting either in Seoul or Pyongyang from South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo.

According to the press pool report, Pyongyang spokesman An Byong-Su later warned: "If these issues aren't resolved, we will not be able to hold high-level talks again."

Ukrainian premier to quit after protests

KIEV, Soviet Union (R) — Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitaly Masol has agreed to resign following several days of street protests denouncing his government's economic policies, the republic's president announced Wednesday.

"Yesterday we had a conversation... we reached the conclusion that Vitaly Andreyevich Masol will resign," President Leonid Kravchuk told the parliament of the Soviet Union's second most

important republic.

He did not say when Masol would step down.

The announcement apparently failed to mollify students who have been demanding the resignation of both Masol and Kravchuk.

Several thousand protesters roamed the streets of Kiev for the third straight day, disrupting traffic throughout the Ukrainian capital.

If Masol resigns, he will be the

first official of his rank in a Soviet republic to do so under public pressure.

Masol served as prime minister under hardline Ukrainian Communist chief Vladimir Shevchenko, who was removed from office last year after 17 years in power.

Students and radical deputies have denounced his economic proposals, saying they call for the transfer to Moscow of 39 per cent of the republic's hard currency earnings and fail to embrace basic tenets of market economics.

2 more corruption cases filed against Bhutto

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP) — The army-backed caretaker government Wednesday filed two more corruption cases against Benazir Bhutto, intensifying the legal pressure on the ousted prime minister a week before national elections.

This brings to six the number of cases before special one-judge tribunals set up to try corruption charges against the 37-year-old former prime minister, her husband and key members of her ousted government.

Justice Mohammad Amir Malik set a hearing for Oct. 20 to determine whether Ms. Bhutto should stand trial.

Some legal experts doubt any of the cases against Ms. Bhutto will be completed before the Oct. 24 parliamentary election. They say Pakistan's judicial process is slow and cumbersome and add that the courts seem reluctant to step up the process for fear that Western countries, especially the United States, will cut off millions of dollars in economic and military aid if Ms. Bhutto is disqualified.

Ms. Bhutto has steadfastly denied any wrongdoing.

Protestant, Catholic killed in Belfast gun attacks

BELFAST (R) — A Catholic and a Protestant were shot dead in separate hit-and-run gun attacks in Belfast Tuesday night, police said Wednesday.

In one of the bloodiest nights of sectarian violence in Belfast this year, the first victim, a 41-year-old Catholic, was gunned down on his way home from a trip to buy drink at a liquor store.

The second victim, a 24-year-old Protestant man and former Northern Ireland police reservist, was killed waiting for a taxi in a hotel car park after a night out drinking with friends.

Police believe Protestant gunmen killed the Catholic while Republicans were responsible for shooting the Protestant.

Police first thought the two killings were linked but later ruled out any connection.

Both men died within an hour

of each other and in the same Catholic neighbourhood in North Belfast, a persistent flashpoint for sectarian tension and scene of 545 killings over the past 20 years.

The Catholic, married to the niece of a leading Belfast lawyer, was standing on a street corner when gunmen got out of a hijacked car and shot him at close range.

Local nationalist politicians said they thought the Catholic had been killed in retaliation for the shooting last Saturday of two police dog handlers in a daylight ambush in Belfast city centre.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to oust Britain from Northern Ireland, admitted responsibility for the shooting, which killed one of the policemen and left the other in a serious condition.

Mayor's sister killed in Philippine rebel ambush

DATU PIANG, Philippines (AP) — The mayor of this southern Philippine town escaped a second assassination attempt by Muslim rebels but his eldest sister was killed and his wife and five other people were injured in an ambush, relatives said Wednesday.

Suspected Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels ambushed the victims Tuesday as they were returning to Datu Piang in an ambulance ordinarily used by Mayor Ben Mocalid, said the relatives.

They said the mayor's eldest sister, Bai Kangkongan Angas,

died on arrival at a hospital. Mocalid's wife, Lokaya, was among the six others injured.

The victims had gone to a nearby town to help prepare for a relative's wedding, while Mocalid attended services for the slain son of Norodin Matalam, governor of Maguindanao province.

Relatives said they believed Mocalid was the target of the attack near Datu Piang, 880 kilometres south of Manila.

They said he also was the target of an ambush of the same vehicle in March, in which seven of his aides and bodyguards were injured.

He vowed to veto the plan that passed the House moments after he spoke in Michigan, and said he much preferred the Senate version that avoids any increase in income taxes.

"When you hear this liberal crowd that runs the Congress in Washington talking about taxing the rich, they're going to be after you, the next thing you know," he warned.

Bush referred to the compromise worked out two weeks ago but rejected by the House.

"We had a good package," he said. "It was a compromise up there that would get the deficit down by \$500 billion."

What he didn't say was that

Republicans were among the leaders of the dissenters who defeated the compromise.

Bush runs into trouble during 5-state trip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The setting was the 1990 midterm campaign, but 1992 themes and potential political problems were apparent during President George Bush's two-day swing to five states.

At each stop during the trip that ended Tuesday night in Michigan, Bush hammered at the Democratic-controlled Congress and blamed it for the budget deadlock.

We constitute an alliance between Europe and North America.

His audiences of Republican contributors loved it. But the president also was interrupted at each stop by people protesting U.S. involvement in the Gulf.

There were only a handful of protesters. But their presence was a reminder of demonstrations that eventually swept the nation when U.S. involvement in Vietnam escalated into an undeclared war that resulted in thousands of casualties.

"No war for oil," chanted protesters in Des Moines, Iowa, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. "Mr. President, why are you provoking a war in the Middle East?" shouted a woman in Wheaton, Illinois.

Bush responded to the interruptions with a mixture of firmness and understanding.

"We are not in the Middle East to protect oil," he said, his voice hard-edged. "We are there to stand up to aggression."

"I have to tell you," he interjected in his speech in Iowa. "I understand where these kids are coming from. I understand that I went through World War II. We've been through a couple of agonizing periods with the Korean War and the Vietnam War. So their view shouldn't be entirely written off."

A more immediate political problem for the president was the federal budget.

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